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THIRTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of
Social Services

OF THE

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 1974

R. ARCHIE ELLIS
Commissioner

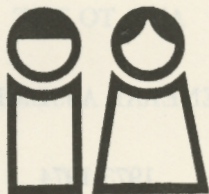


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STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

South Carolina Department of Social Services

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1974

R. ARCHIE ELLIS
Commissioner



COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSIONER

OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

TO THE

STATE BOARD OF SOCIAL SERVICES

FOR TRANSMITTAL TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

AND TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1973-1974

*To the South Carolina Board of Social Services
Columbia, South Carolina*

Dear Board Members:

Submitted herewith is the Thirty-Seventh Annual Report of the Department of Social Services for transmittal to His Excellency, the Governor and the General Assembly of South Carolina. This report summarizes the Department's activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1974. Upon request, the Department will furnish, in the form of special reports, any statistical or financial information not carried in this report which the Governor, the General Assembly, or the Board may desire.

Again, as in previous years, my sincere appreciation for the outstanding assistance and support in the affairs of the Department of Social Services is expressed to the Governor, members of the Legislature and State Government, members of the State Board, Advisory Committee members, the Staff and employees of the State and County Departments, and others too numerous to mention.

Cordially yours,

R. ARCHIE ELLIS
Commissioner

*Columbia, South Carolina
November 15, 1974*

*To His Excellency, Governor John C. West, and the Honorable
Members of the General Assembly of South Carolina:*

Gentlemen:

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Report of the State Department of Social Services, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1974, is herewith submitted in compliance with the requirements of Section 71-19 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1962.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. T. K. McDONALD, *Chairman*
*South Carolina Board of Social
Services*

*Columbia, South Carolina
November 15, 1974*

BOARD OF SOCIAL SERVICES

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BILLY D. GARRETT *Chief of Adult Services*
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ANN HAMILTON *Chief of Planning, Evaluation, Monitoring
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J. LEE SPRATT *Chief of Office of Economic Opportunity*

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The State Department of Social Services and a County Department of Social Services in each of the forty-six counties were created by the South Carolina General Assembly in 1937. By an Act of the General Assembly (R1338, H3108) and approved by the Governor on the 8th day of May, 1972, the names of the State and County Welfare Departments and their officers and governing bodies were changed from "Public Welfare" to "Social Services." The Act also designated the "State Director" as "State Commissioner."

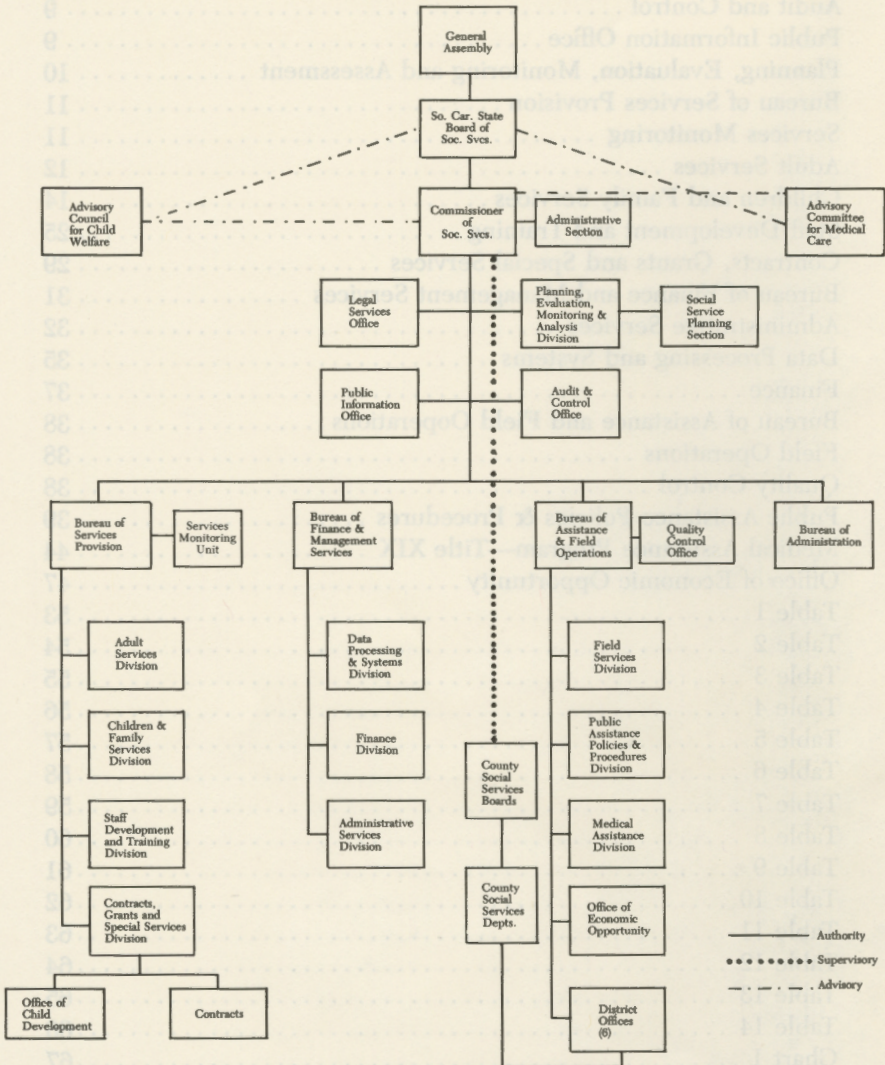
Under the provisions of the original Act and subsequent legislation, the Department supervises and administers public welfare activities and functions, cooperates with federal agencies and administers any federal funds granted the State for welfare purposes, studies various social problems in the State, and sets policies and methods of administration where they are not otherwise fixed by law.

The State Department and each of the County Departments operate under a board of representative citizens. State Board members are elected by the General Assembly; County Boards of Social Services are appointed by the State Board or the State Commissioner, upon the recommendation of a majority of the County Council, County Commission, or by appropriate members of the House together with the resident Senator and/or one or more Senators from Multi-Senatorial Districts.

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SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202



ORGANIZATION
STATE OFFICE
As of June 30, 1974

AUDIT AND CONTROL

The Division of Audit and Control was established in April, 1973, having previously functioned as a section under the Finance Division. Audit and Control started with a staff of three which has been expanded to a staff of eleven, including the division chief. Additional staff has been authorized due to the scope of responsibility of the division.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Information Office is one of five organizational units comprising the executive staff and reporting directly to the Commissioner.

The function of the office is to develop and disseminate information to the public concerning the programs of the agency. Total publicity campaigns have included projects to recruit foster parents and in District I to recruit adoptive parents for black children. Numerous brochures, news releases and slide presentations have also been assembled to aid the public in understanding the programs of DSS.

It is also the responsibility of the staff to handle press conferences, represent the agency at various conferences, and arrange for radio and television interviews with various members of the agency staff.

The newsletter—written, edited and prepared for print by the staff—is designed to keep all employees informed of news throughout the agency. Photography, both for the newsletter and slide presentations, is a major function of the Public Information Office.

Members of the staff research both the Congressional Record and the Federal Register and provide the Commissioner's office with the current status of state legislation. The Legislative Supplement to the newsletter is prepared to inform agency personnel of legislation directly affecting public welfare.

PLANNING, EVALUATION, MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

The Planning, Evaluation, Monitoring, and Assessment Division is part of the Commissioner's staff and reports directly to him. Its purpose is to assist the divisions responsible for program operations in their short-term and long-term planning needs, and to provide research and evaluation services necessary for improving program operations. Monitoring of major department programs in terms of their historical patterns and present, as compared to anticipated, achievements is also conducted.

The Division is responsible for reporting to the Federal Government required information about caseloads, payments, social services, and a variety of other activities administered by the Department. Much of this information is contained in our monthly publication *Statistics*. During FY 1974, in addition to responding to specific requests for assistance, the Division's primary achievements include:

- Developed a comprehensive Department Planning Model to assist in coordinating overall agency planning activities;
- Conducted the First Annual Department Planning Conference in a three-day meeting with agency decision-makers to review current and future agency operations;
- Implemented the first periodic rotation of PEMA staff to line divisions to obtain a better understanding of the various responsibilities and operations of program implementing divisions;
- Completed the first phase of a client-needs study. This has entailed developing profiles of each county as to a) their socio-economic conditions and b) client interaction with the Department's programs;
- Designed a Program Activity Report to provide a comprehensive overview of past, present, and projected future activities as they pertain to client populations.

As the PEMA Division generates more data about the needs of our client population and related agency activities, it anticipates being able to provide during FY '75 more assistance to divisions responsible for program implementation. The Annual Department Planning Conference will also be conducted. For FY '75 our major objectives include:

- Expansion of the Program Activity Report to a more comprehensive overview of agency activities;
- Completion of the second phase of the client-needs study to include an assesment of the interrelationship between socio-economic con-

clude an assessment of the interrelationship between socioeconomic conditions and our client population;

- Design and completion of a study to assess the maximum potential of the agency to fulfill client needs within existing and anticipated resource constraints.

BUREAU OF SERVICES PROVISION

The Bureau of Services Provision, formally established during this past year, is responsible for program development and technical assistance in the area of social service delivery. The four Divisions which lend their support to this effort are Children and Family Services, Adult Services, Contracts, Grants and Special Services, and Staff Development and Training.

The recent grouping of two of the Divisions and the creation of two others under this Bureau and within the Department has helped to facilitate the task of program planning and policy making as it affects social service delivery to clients. Program integration and maximizing service resources are two major concepts used in the endeavor to obtain the goals of this Bureau.

SERVICES MONITORING

The Services Monitoring Unit, established in March, 1974, is attached to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Services Provision. The unit functions to provide continuous feedback about service programs in progress to the Deputy Commissioner and other program officials. The overall purpose of monitoring is to determine if the county agencies and vendors who have purchase of service contracts with DSS are in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and agreements.

Monitoring provides a structured approach for the periodic review of services. The unit randomly selects cases for review using the on-site visit, made to county offices, clients' homes, and vendor agencies as the primary means of data gathering. The major source of information about service programs in progress is the Comprehensive Service Plan. Since the unit was established, monitoring staff members have participated in training programs provided by the Staff Development and Training Division, reviewed approximately 700 service cases, and examined the records of the vendor agencies who have requested reimbursement for providing services to DSS clients.

ADULT SERVICES

ORGANIZATION

Since 1937, the Department of Social Services has consistently provided many needed social services to the elderly, the blind and the disabled in addition to the determination and re-determination of eligibility for these categorical assistance programs. In January 1974, Public Law 92-603 was implemented and the financial assistance program was transferred to the Social Security Administration under the program known as Supplemental Security Income. The Department of Social Services has the responsibility for providing services to current, former and potential recipients of Supplemental Security Income. Additional emphasis has been placed upon the provision of Social Services to individuals in the aged, the blind and the disabled categories.

For years, the County Department of Social Services caseworkers provided services to individuals, although the state agency did not have a formally organized Adult Services Division. In January of this year, however, an Adult Services Division was organized in order to improve the level of services provided, to develop uniform standards, to develop policies and procedures for delivery of services, to insure that all Federally mandated services are provided and to provide additional assistance and consultation at the state office level for the district and county staff.

A chief of the Adult Services Division was employed on January 11, 1974, and since that time, a Director of Functional Services, a Director of Alternate Care, a Director of Homemaker Services and a Director of Volunteer Services have also been employed.

The Division was assigned the responsibility for continuation of the licensure of boarding homes with two (2) boarding home licensors working full time in this program. During the fiscal year 1973-1974, eighty-three (83) boarding homes with a total of eighteen hundred and thirty-one (1831) beds were licensed or re-licensed.

The Adult Services Division is also responsible for a Vocational Arts and Crafts Program with three (3) staff members working to assist the aged and handicapped in making articles which can be sold and therefore provide some income for these handicapped individuals. Under this program, boarding or nursing home residents or individuals residing in their own homes are provided materials and training for making such articles to be sold.

Listed below is a report of the activities of the Arts and Crafts Unit for the year 1973-1974. Figures for labor are representative of only those clients unable to sell in the counties.

Raw Materials Issued	\$1,281.16
Finished Products Sold Through	
State Office	\$3,954.50
Labor Paid to Clients	\$2,960.61
Amount Deposited with Finance	
Division	\$3,209.45
Workshops Conducted	(9)

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Program development has been initiated or expanded in the areas of alternate care, protective services, homemaker services, chore services, volunteer services, health related services, family planning services, educational services, employment services, information and referral, day care for adults, housing improvement services and home management services. A proposed manual outlining the services provided to eligible adults and the procedures for providing these services was developed before the end of the fiscal year.

The Adult Services Division also worked very closely with the S. C. Commission on Aging and the Legislative Committee on Aging in the development and passage of a law to provide protective services to individuals who, because of the infirmities of aging, mental retardation or other disabilities, may require protection from exploitation, neglect, or abuse. The Department of Social Services was designated by law as the single State Agency responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Protective Services Law.

GOALS OF THE ADULT SERVICES DIVISION

Goals for the Division of Adult Services for fiscal year 1974-1975 include the following:

- To employ adequate qualified staff to provide direction and assistance to the caseworkers who are responsible for providing services to all eligible adults;

- To implement an Adult Protective Services Program on a state-wide basis as required by legislation enacted June 17, 1974;

- To assist in the development and implementation of a Volunteer Services Program in all forty-six (46) counties;

- To assist in the development of community alternate care resources so desperately needed by many individuals in this state in order to remain in their own communities;

- To expand and improve services needed by many individuals in order to maintain themselves in their own homes;

To develop and publish a Homemaker "Handbook" and provide comprehensive training for all homemakers;

To work for the passage of a licensure law setting forth minimum standards for adult day care programs and foster care programs;

To continue to evaluate the effectiveness of the Adult Services Division and to be responsive to the social services needs of the people of this State.

CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

The primary objective of the Children and Family Services program is to provide family and child welfare services for each family and each appropriate member for the purpose of attaining or retaining capacity for self-support or care, maintaining and strengthening family life, and fostering child development in the home and, when necessary in substitute care.

The Social Security Act (Section 406 (d)) defines the full range of *Family Services in AFDC* as follows: "...services to family or any member thereof for the purpose of preserving, rehabilitating, reuniting, or strengthening the family, and such other services as will assist members of a family to attain or retain capacity for the maximum self-support and personal independence."

The Social Security Act (Section 425) defines the full range of *Child Welfare Services* as follows: "... public social services which supplement, or substitute for (1) parental care and supervision for the purpose of preventing or remedying, or assisting in the solution of problems which may result in the neglect, abuse, exploitation, or delinquency of children, (2) protecting and caring for homeless, dependent, or neglected children, (3) protecting and promoting the welfare of children of working mothers, and (4) otherwise protecting and promoting the welfare of children, including the strengthening of their own homes where possible or, where needed, the provision of adequate care of children away from their homes in foster family homes or day care or other child care facilities."

Adoption

Adoption is the legal and social process by which a child born to one couple becomes the child of another couple who then assume all the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of natural parents.

The South Carolina Department of Social Services adoption program offers services to the natural parents who release a child or children, to the adoptive couples seeking to adopt, and to the children who need adoptive placement.

During the past fiscal year the adoption program has concentrated its effort in two related areas: the recruitment of families for children with special needs, and the early placement of all children in need of adoptive families.

The following data reflects the major activities of the past year:

I. Children available:

A. Children available for adoptive placement as of July 1, 1973	209
B. Children referred for adoptive placement during fiscal year 73-74	
Black	28
White	92
Mixed	10
	<u>130</u>
C. Total number of children available for adoptive placement during fiscal year 73-74	339

II. Children placed:

A. Adoptive placements for fiscal year 73-74

A total of 140 children were placed. The age and racial breakdown is as follows:

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>B/W</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1 year	67	16	5	88
1 - 5 years	21	9	2	32
6 - 10 years	11	2		13
10 yrs. & over	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	105	28	7	140

III. Children awaiting adoptive placement as of June 30, 1974:

<u>Age</u>	
Under 1 year	23
1 year and under 5 years	40
Over 5 years and under 10 years	46
Over 10 years	<u>27</u>
	136

A concerted effort has been made to move children into permanent homes as soon as possible after they become legally free for adoption. The decrease in the number of children legally free and waiting adoptive placement during this fiscal year (from 209 to 136) was one of the most significant activities of the adoption unit. We expect this number to decrease even further during the present fiscal year.

Another significant aspect of the total number of children placed is that 9 of these children consisted of three sibling groups of three, a most difficult placement to achieve.

IV. Children under supervision in adoptive placement during fiscal year 73-74 302

Only two children were returned to the agency after placement, and both have been successfully re-placed since then. This indicates a failure rate of less than .5%, which is extremely low for the placement of older children and sibling groups.

V. Adoptions completed during fiscal year 73-74

A total of 135 adoptions were legally consummated during fiscal year 73-74 following a period of supervision, with 165 children continuing in supervision at the beginning of the present fiscal year.

VI. Adoptive couples served:

At the beginning of the year there were 269 families approved for adoption. During the year 230 additional families were approved making a total of 499 families. Of this total number, 170 families moved or withdrew their applications during the year and 133 families had children placed in their homes. At the close of the fiscal year, 196 approved families were waiting for a child.

During the coming year continued efforts will be directed toward recruiting homes for children with special needs, and toward insuring that each child awaiting a permanent family receives one without delay.

Foster Family Care

Focusing on trends in our Foster Care Program over the four year period (FY 1970-71 through FY 1973-74), we observe increases in various dimensions denoting program expansion.

An increase in the average number of children in foster care served monthly, from an average of 1,566 children served per month in FY 1970-71, to an average of about 2,086 served per month in FY 1973-74, or a 33.2% increase. The AFDC foster care category shows the sharpest increase, stemming from the recognition in Children and Family Services Division that Federal funds should be supporting foster children who are eligible for assistance payments.

A consistent increase in total dollars spent on foster care from \$1,355,233 spent in FY 1970-71 to about \$1,687,747 spent in FY 1973-74, or 24.5% over the four years. There has been an annual increase in board payments to foster parents. The payments have increased from \$70.00 per month to the present rate \$85.00 per month.

A greater number of places actually available (aggregate capacity) for children in foster care, increasing from 2,013 in March, 1971, to 2,098 in March, 1974, or 4.2%. This can be partially accounted for by an increased public awareness of our foster care program.

An increase in the number of foster and group family home applications, from 771 in FY 1970-71 to about 963 in FY 1973-74, or 24.9%. This fact can be attributed to both a greater awareness in the community-at-large of the ever-increasing need for more foster care facilities and the efforts of Children and Family Services to expand its program. A brochure describing the Foster Care program is now available in all counties for distribution to prospective foster parents, and an ongoing foster parent recruiting program has been initiated on both state and county levels.

There has been an overall increase in the total number of applications disposed of, from 520 in FY 1970-71 to about 597 in FY 1973-74. While the percentages approved have remained fairly stable over the four year period, the percentages of rejections have decreased slightly, and those withdrawn have increased.

Our goal in Foster Care is to further refine and upgrade the program on all levels. This includes improving the quality of foster homes and encouraging shorter duration in foster care by returning the child to natural parents or relatives whenever possible. It also includes securing termination of parental rights when appropriate and actively seeking adoptive placement or placement in an institution, whichever best serves the needs of the child. Presently State, District, and County office staffs are actively encouraging the formation of local foster parent associations. These groups can be invaluable resources for foster parent education and effectiveness as well as much needed agents for public awareness of the Foster Care Program as a whole.

Group and Institutional Care

As one of the two units which comprise Substitute Care, Institutional and Group Home Care is responsible for consultation to and licensing of child-caring institutions and group homes in South Carolina. During fiscal year '73-'74 there were 41 such facilities in operation across the

state. Of these 41, 18 are exempt under the licensing law of 1956. Even though these 18 facilities do not have to meet licensing standards of our Department, they may request and receive consultative services at any time.

Those child-caring facilities which are not exempt from licensing are relicensed annually. During the '73-'74 fiscal year, we licensed 3 facilities and relicensed 10. In addition, we relicensed 2 child placing agencies in South Carolina.

The licensing of child-caring institutions, group homes, and child placing agencies is a significant aspect of the Institutional and Group Home Unit. However, much time and effort is also spent in providing consultative services in regards to service programs, staffing, financial problems, the establishment of new facilities, and so forth. During the fiscal year '73-'74, we provided consultative services to approximately 10 facilities, 7 of whom are not licensed by our Department. We also visited and held conferences with one out-of-state institution, the Florence Crittenton Home in Charlotte, North Carolina. In addition, a conference was held with Mr. Robert Mayer, II, Director of Child Care Service for the Duke Endowment.

In addition to providing consultation and licensing services, we respond to inquiries regarding specific facilities. These inquiries come from other agencies, both in-state and out-of-state, as well as from within the Department of Social Services.

We are active in the South Carolina Child Care Association, as are many of the Administrators and staff members of the child-caring staffs. We have participated in both program and nominating committees for the association.

A final responsibility of the Institutional and Group Home Care Unit is the completion of charter studies received in the Children and Family Services Division from the Office of the Commissioner. During the fiscal year '73-'74, 8 charter studies were completed.

Our plans for the fiscal year '74-'75 include the continuation of those services which we have provided during the past year. Additionally, we plan to complete the revisions of all manual material related to Institutional and Group Home Care. We also anticipate a great deal of emphasis during the year toward the establishment of agency-operated group homes across the state.

Licensing

It is the function of the Children & Family Services Division to license all Foster Homes, and Institutions coming within the scope of the State's Licensing Law.

Following is a report of licenses issued, during the fiscal year 1973-1974:

Type	Standard	Provisional	Total
Foster Homes			
New.....	41	219	260
Renewals.....	<u>225</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>657</u>
Total	266	651	917
Institutions			
New.....	2	2	4
Renewals.....	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	10	4	14

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, there were 104 child abuse reports, DSS-626, filed with the central registry in the state office. This compares with 48 reports made to the registry during the preceding year. Aside from the continued increase of child abuse nationwide another possible explanation of the increase may relate to more efficient reporting among the county offices. It is the Department's opinion that cases reported during this last fiscal year is only the "tip of the iceberg." Out of the 46 county departments in South Carolina only 23 made reports during the past year. It is difficult to believe that child abuse in South Carolina is occurring in those counties only.

During the next fiscal year we should begin to be able to detect more reliably the incidence level of child abuse and neglect. This is so for a variety of reasons: (1) The implementation of the new child abuse and neglect report, DSS-1529, (2) the training which took place at Hickory Knob State Park, (3) the scheduled training which will begin hopefully in September, (4) the movement towards designated individuals in each county and (5) the more total awareness of the citizenry of South Carolina to this ever increasing problem.

Age of Child at Time of Incident

Birth—6 months	8
7 months—12 months	6
1 year plus	7
2 years plus	8
3 years plus	13
4 years plus	2
5 through 8 years	17
9 through 11 years	8
12 years and up	35
	104

The above chart depicts the ages of the children at the time the incident took place. Of significance is the high number of children 12 years of age and above who were abused. Almost 34% of the children reported to the central registry (35 of 104) fell into this age range. Out of the 104 children reported to the central registry there were five sibling groups of two.

Sex of Child

Male	41
Female	63

Race of Child

Caucasian	80
Black	24

Marital Status of Parents

Married	69
Divorced	11
Separated	9
Never married	9
Widowed	1

Type of Injury

Bruises	70
Abrasions/Lacerations	17
Burns	7
Internal Injuries	7
Bone Fractures	7
Skull Fractures	6
Sexual Activity	5
Scratches	3
Bite Marks	3
Hematomas	2
Death	1

Person Injuring Child

Father	43
Mother	29
Unknown	16
Babysitter	10
Brother	2
Grandfather	1
Friend	1

Suspected

Father	1
Uncle	1

Source of Referral

Private Physician	4
Physician/Hospital	23
Law Enforcement Agency	11
Self (Child)	6
Neighbor	11
School	10
Court (Family Court, Probate Court, Counselors)	5
Relatives	3
Parent(s)/Spouse	4
DSS	10
Other Social Agencies	
(Health Departments	4)
(Church	1)
(Babcock Center	1)
(Department of Mental Retardation	1)
(State Board of Health	1)
(Department of Education—Horry Co.	1)
(Richland Co. Housing Authority	1)
Babysitter	1
Anonymous	4

The above data indicates some further need for liaison to be developed with private physicians, courts, law enforcement agencies and allied social agencies.

Counties Reporting and Number of Reports

Berkeley 23	Chester 4	Florence 2	Greenwood 1
Greenville 14	Pickens 3	Hampton 2	Dillon 1
Richland 11	Oconee 3	Spartanburg 2	Anderson 1
Charleston 11	Horry 3	Abbeville 1	Lee 1
Lexington 9	Marion 2	Beaufort 1	
Aiken 5	Georgetown 2	Union 1	

The above data suggests a discrepancy within our reporting system. First, only 23 counties made reports to the central registry during the last fiscal year. Secondly, the larger urban areas of the state reported a comparatively small number of cases in proportion to their size. It is hoped with our new reporting system, the new child abuse and neglect form, DSS-1529, and Circular Letter No. 1733, this will not be the case during FY 1975.

Conclusion

From the data contained herein it is believed that we are proceeding in the right direction with the protective services program in South Carolina. The efforts during FY 75 for the program will center around:

A. Training

- B. Definitive Units
- C. Liaison and Multi-Disciplinary Committees
- D. DSS-1529 (Implementation and Usage)
- E. Public Law 93-247
- F. Technical Assistance

FAMILY SERVICES UNIT

The Family Services Unit was formerly known as the "Intact Family" Unit. The focus of the Family Services Unit is to support and strengthen family life, or conversely to help prevent family breakdown by offering services to children in their own homes.

These services emphasize early intervention directed toward keeping families together and improving their functioning as a unit. Services offered through the Family Services Unit include family planning, supportive social services to early and periodic screening diagnosis and treatment, and a cluster of services available through the home management model.

Whenever a child, for various reasons, cannot remain in his own home and placement is needed with relatives outside of South Carolina, the Family Services Unit negotiates interstate placement agreement to provide a stable home for the child leaving the state. The interstate placement procedures are also used in securing suitable placement of a child coming into South Carolina to live with relatives. There are approximately fifteen Interstate Placement Agreements being completed each month through the unit. There are usually twenty Interstate Agreements being processed through the county and State offices involved in negotiations at any one time.

Family Planning Services has had major emphasis placed on promptly informing and referring appropriate individuals for family planning services. There were 3,176 offers of family planning services made during the month of June 1974.

The Family Services Unit has worked in-depth with the organization and with the continuing program of School Age Parents. Multiple services are available through this unit to the teenage parent and her child. Special emphasis is placed on services to unwed parents regardless of age or economic status.

Through the implementation of the Home Management Model families will receive a wide variety of services aimed at supporting and strengthening family life in the areas of child development and health care, nutrition, home care, and consumer education so that their level of functioning as individuals and as a family will be improved.

WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

The Work Incentive Program—WIN II—continues to be a statewide program jointly administered by the South Carolina Department of Social Services and the South Carolina Employment Security Commission. The four (4) WIN Project Areas match the Employment Security Job Bank areas. These areas served our AFDC recipients as follows:

	<u>Statewide</u>	<u>Charleston</u>	<u>Florence</u>	<u>Columbia</u>	<u>Greenville</u>
AFDC CASELOAD	36,464	9,292	9,670	12,235	5,267
(June, 1974)	(100%)	(25%)	(27%)	(34%)	(14%)
PARTICIPANTS	4,884	1,074	1,302	1,578	930
(Fiscal Year 1974)	(100%)	(21.9%)	(26.6%)	(32.3%)	(19.9%)

As a condition of AFDC eligibility, all AFDC cases are screened for WIN participation. Of initial reviews, 51.2% of the cases had a registrant, 35.3% of whom were voluntary registrants. With no unemployed father program in South Carolina, the majority of participants are females (90% during the past fiscal year). By ethnic groups, 12% of the participants were white, 88% black, with one Indian and three others. By age groups, participants were generally employable as 18% were 21 or under; 73% were 22-44 years of age; 8% were 45-54; and 1% was 55-64. Educational achievement for participants was 17% completed 7th grade or less; 55% completed 8th through 11th grade; 26% completed 12th grade; and 2% had completed work beyond 12th grade.

Arrangements or provision of service was completed for 88.7% of the participants for whom certification was requested, and these reported as job ready. Approximately 68% of those considered job ready went into Job Entry status.

The statistical reports on WIN child care arrangements June, 1974, indicated that 39% of the children were under 6 years of age; 66% of the children were being cared for in their own homes; 16% in relative's homes; 12% in day care facilities and 5% had other arrangements. With the increased payment levels, more varied child care can be available for WIN participants.

Earnings of persons who were terminated and deregistered after job entry indicated 2% had placement wages of less than \$1.60 per hour; 50% had wages between \$1.60-\$1.99 hourly; 47% had wages \$2.00-\$2.99 hourly; and 1% had wages \$3.00-\$3.99 hourly.

The number of persons off AFDC was 489, with initial month AFDC Welfare Savings of \$29,173. A total of 800 persons were still receiving some AFDC award, but had initial month AFDC Welfare Savings of \$40,320.60. If the long range savings, including food stamps, Medicaid, public housing, etc., are also computed, the monetary amounts are

much greater. The non-monetary benefits are also considered to be of considerable import to the family. There is great need to continue and provide more follow-up self-support social services during the early months of employment to improve the job retention rate and success of the AFDC recipient in the mainstream of the community and labor market.

The statewide goals and accomplishments of the WIN II Program for Fiscal 1974 were as follows:

	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Accomplish- ments</u>	<u>Percent- ages</u>
1. Registrations	7,245	10,607	146.4
2. Appraisals	4,883	4,846	99.2
3. Participants	5,699	4,884	85.7
4. Certifications	3,666	2,609	71.1
5. WIN/JOP	530	140	26.4
6. WIN/PSE	100	226	226.0
7. Direct Job Entry	570	1,176	206.3
8. Total Job Entry	1,532	1,776	115.9
9. Total Completed Job Entry	995	842	84.6
10. Completed Job Entry— Deregistered	532	277	52.0

Comparison of WIN II activity and growth rate in the program is shown in the following:

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN WIN II

	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>Per Cent Of Growth</u>
1. Registrations	8,285	10,607	28%
2. Appraisals	3,707	4,846	30%
3. Certifications	1,947	2,609	34%
4. Participants Selected	2,541	4,884	92%
5. Total Job Entry	908	1,776	95%
6. Successful Completions	345	842	144%

These statistics indicate the program met with much greater success than in previous years. However, we continually are striving for improvement of the program, delivery of services, and greater success for the AFDC recipients and their families.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Staff Development functions in a support role to the entire Department of Social Services, promoting, facilitating and guiding the acquisition and development of job related skills by all employees and initiating and participating in organization and resource development.

During this fiscal year, the Department has undergone further changes and expansion; likewise Staff Development and Training has undergone a functional reorganization to enhance its responsiveness to the change of strengthening the ability of the Department to function efficiently and effectively in meeting its goals and objectives. At the end of the year, the total personnel allocation of the Division was 24, and the organization was redesigned to align with two main types of functions: (1) Centralized training services provided at the state office level, including systems management training, evaluation and need assessment, operations and media, and educational services; and (2) The design and delivery of statewide training utilizing facilities and staff at four area training centers, located in Walterboro, Florence, Greenville, and centrally, at the State Office. In addition, the staff of the Alcohol Addictions Project were assigned to Staff Development and Training. The staff of the Public Service Careers Project, which ended in December, 1973, were also absorbed into the Division's total allocation.

Policy and Organizational Development

In cooperation with administration, the Department's Educational Leave and Stipend Plan was expanded. Currently, stipends are available only to those persons pursuing a graduate degree in Social Work. The groundwork has been laid to provide stipends and leave for study leading to an undergraduate or graduate degree, not only in social work, but in related fields essential to the administration of the Department.

The entire Division provided support to a Bureau of Services project chaired by the Chief, Staff Development and Training, which developed policies, procedures, and forms to reinforce the Goal Oriented Social Services concept in the Department's service delivery. In addition to participating in the resource development, staff coordinated and participated in the delivery of training to all district and county staff assigned to the services programs.

The Finance Division of the Bureau of Finance and Management requested training and technical assistance on Functional Job Analysis, the management tool utilized during the Public Service Careers Project. Training of all Finance staff was accomplished during the year, a steering committee for the project was formed, and goals for the utilization of Functional Job Analysis were identified by that Division.

Training

A total of 4,769 Department employees were engaged in training activities during FY 73-74. Although not all activities are listed below, these are representative of the types of training activities coordinated and/or delivered by Staff Development and Training. The activities are listed by title, with a brief description of the length of the training, and of the purpose or content.

1. Training with other Divisions:

- a. Protective Services—a one-day Statewide Forum on Child Protection with nationally prominent guest speakers sponsored in conjunction with the South Carolina Medical Auxiliary. A three-day training workshop was coordinated by SD&T and C&FS Division for casework staff and supervisors and was conducted by the faculty members of the American Humane Association.
- b. Work Incentive Program—a one-day meeting in District I involving DSS county staff, Vocational Rehabilitation Staff and Department of Labor staff to discuss roles of each agency in administering the program. This meeting was then followed up in three one-day meetings to establish better lines of communication and coordination of the various facets of the WIN program.
- c. Purchase of Services—a one-day session in each District to provide information for supervisors and directors to facilitate the use of services purchased from other agencies as needed by the clients.
- d. Social Services—a two-day session with a one-day follow-up one month later to introduce revised service forms and procedures and to reinforce the GOSS concept for all service staff in each district.
- e. Quality Control Supervisor—a three-day session workshop to orient new supervisors to their overall role with focus on their skill development as teachers and enablers.
- f. Assistance Payments—a three-day introduction of the new AFDC manual to State Office Personnel. This was followed with an introduction of the AFDC manual for county staff in each district.
- g. Food Stamps—a one-day session for all Issuance Staff in each District to standardize the procedural operations.
- h. Quality Control—a three-day session to introduce new QC procedures to QC Reviewers.

- i. Turnaround—a series of sessions for District AP supervisors and county AP staff to facilitate standard implementation of the document.
2. In-Service Training
 - a. County Orientation—a three-day session held monthly in each District to introduce new employees to the total Department and to their roles and to help them explore their attitudes toward the system and its recipients.
 - b. State Office Orientation—a one-day session held monthly to introduce new state office employees to the Department and their roles and to help them explore their attitudes toward the system and its recipients.
3. Training for Staff Development Staff
 - a. Andragogy—a five-day workshop sponsored by the regional SRS office, designed to provide experience for training specialists in andragogy, a process for adult learning.
 - b. Audio Visual Workshop—a one half day workshop conducted by USC for the training staff on the development and use of audio visual aids in training.
4. Professional Activities

In addition, the Division coordinated the attendance and participation of 1,034 employees in workshops, conferences, seminars, and other professional activities related to the work of the Department.

Special Projects

The Alcohol Addictions Project, now assigned to Staff Development and Training, had as its major accomplishments the following: (1) Initiating a pilot program for the problem drinker and his family in Colleton County. Thus far, the major focus of this program has been in the area of education. The alcohol specialist employed by this project has attempted to bring to the local staff and to other agencies of the community an awareness of the problem of alcohol and of the alcoholic and those who are related to him—his friends, neighbors, and employer. One major contribution of this program has been the gradual acceptance of the concept that an alcoholic is a sick person and needs the support, treatment, and understanding of his illness. (2) Using alcohol formula funds, initiating a similar program to that described above in the Sumter County Department of Social Services. The primary focus of this project will be directed toward prevention and treatment. (3) Groundwork was

laid for the development of an effective training program for county DSS staff designed to expose them to an informational and educational program on alcohol and drug abuse. This training design for the staff is to be related to and in concert with other expressed needs of the ongoing training activities conducted by DSS Staff Development and Training Division. A training specialist on alcohol and drugs will be employed in the State Office training center and each of the three area training centers in Greenville, Florence and Walterboro.

In addition, three one-day seminars were conducted jointly by the Department and the Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Approximately 350 people attended these seminars, which dealt with patterns of alcohol and drug abuse, techniques of intervention, working with families of abusers, and the help and resources available.

In December, 1973, immediately prior to the expiration of the Public Service Careers Project, the project sponsored a workshop on the Systems Approach for top administration in the Agency. The Commissioner of the Utah Division of Family Services and two of his staff members served as consultants to this Department, sharing their experiences in the application of the Systems Approach as a management tool.

During 1973-74 the final year for Project CHASE, Graduate School of Social Work, University of South Carolina, this Project was located in the Division of Staff Development and Training. Twelve graduate social work students and the Director of the Project were furnished office space, supplies, and utilities and a full-time secretary. Out of this experience, may come arrangements for this Division to coordinate agency field instruction for additional graduate students.

Educational Services

As part of its responsibility for providing opportunities for the professional and technical development of Department employees, the Division administers the Educational Services program, which provides a variety of opportunities for employees to enhance or further their education in job or career related fields. This program also provides for cooperation between the Department and educational institutions, especially in the areas of practicum and curriculum development.

Under the educational stipend plan, 15 employees were awarded stipends to facilitate their obtaining masters degrees in social work.

During the summer of this year, the Department provided paid job experiences for 160 college students. Winthrop College coordinated with this Division to provide a seminar for those student employees who wished college credit for their summer employment. One third of the

students participated in the seminar and have reported on its value in addition to gaining the college credits.

Formula Grant Projects are conducted by South Carolina State College and Winthrop College to develop and enrich undergraduate social welfare education. These projects are monitored fiscally and program-wise by this Division which includes consultation on curriculum development and serving as the liaison between the schools, the Regional Social and Rehabilitative Services Commissioner, and the Commissioner of this Department.

Under a joint agreement between the Department of Social Services and William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute case consultation by the Child Psychiatry Resident is available to Children and Family Services Staff. This experience offers expert assistance to DSS agency staff in the counties and experience for the resident in consultation.

Goals

In conjunction with top administration, the following goals are established for the Division of Staff Development and Training for Fiscal Year 74-75:

1. To continuously effect appropriate job behavior and career development for all levels of staff through training.
2. To continuously influence the development of policies and resources related to the educational preparation and continuing education of DSS employees.
3. To establish and maintain a reciprocal working relationship with all outside agencies who can mutually benefit in assisting SDT to achieve its PGO's.
4. To attain a degree of internal development and to fulfill responsibilities regularly with other Divisions, whereby SD&T may continue to have an impact on agency organizational and program development.
5. To develop programs of sequential learning for all staff which will enhance their job proficiency and career development.

CONTRACTS, GRANTS, AND SPECIAL SERVICES

PURCHASE OF SERVICES

The Department of Social Services has opted to offer additional services to clients by contracting with other State and Local Agencies to avail our clients of services provided by these other agencies. The purpose of these agreements is to expand the range of services which the

caseworker may use in overcoming or alleviating client barriers.

Prior to FY 72-73 the primary service purchased was Day Care for Children. In FY 72-73, many states (including South Carolina) recognized the need to avail themselves of allowable services and proceeded to contract with other agencies for the provision of services to their clients. Toward the end of FY 72-73 the Secretary of HEW recognized and notified Congress of the cost of such lay regulations as existed at that time. Congress and the Secretary promulgated—in an overreactionary manner—regulations which greatly curtailed all services delivery. Finally, after over a year of regulations being adopted and revised, they were ultimately reverted back to the regulations of 1969 subject to a maximum dollar ceiling of approximately \$43 million for South Carolina for FY 73-74 and FY 74-75.

As shown on Table 14, the FY 72-73 expenditures represent a dramatic increase over the two prior years; the FY 73-74 amount shows the reduction which may be attributed to the changes in regulations governing the Purchase of Service Contracts.

Beginning this current fiscal year, the Department of Social Services, operating under better defined regulations and with a known dollar ceiling, is projecting Purchase of Services spending at a \$21 million dollar level. Upon completion of this first comprehensive year, an evaluation of this method of service delivery should show the impact and measure the effectiveness of services provided through this mode. One of the most important aspects of agency policy arising from new Federal regulations was the establishment of the Case Management Concept wherein the caseworker monitors and controls the progress of each case. The Purchase of Service Contracts broaden the range of available services from which the caseworker may recommend and make available services which can not be provided on a direct basis, thus better meeting client needs.

Office of Child Development

The Office of Child Development was established in July 1972 by the Governor to provide staff for the South Carolina Child Development Council. In July of 1973, the Office of Child Development was transferred from the Governor's Office to the Department of Social Services. The Office of Child Development continues to act as staff for the South Carolina Child Development Council and is now located in the Contracts, Grants and Special Services Division, Bureau of Services Provision.

All public child development programs are coordinated through the Office of Child Development. The functions of this office are as follows: to provide information, training, and technical assistance to programs in the state and to industries and community groups who are interested in establishing programs; to provide program administration of federal and state funds for child development; to administer the state day care licensing law; and to establish a statewide network of family day care homes.

The Office of Child Development administers programs utilizing ARC, IV-A and state child development funds. These programs also utilize a variety of other funding sources, i.e., local revenue sharing, USDA, Department of Labor, private foundation, private and public agencies, other state funds, donations, fees, etc. The Department of Social Services participated in the funding of twenty child development centers during Fiscal Year 1973. During Fiscal Year 1974, this number was increased to sixty centers.

Annual Report on Licensing of Day Care Facilities, Family and Group Day Care Homes

7-1-73 - - - - - 6-30-74

<u>Day Care Homes</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Provisional</u>	<u>Total</u>
New	2	22	24
Renewals	<u>8</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>41</u>
Total	10	55	65
<u>Group Day Care Homes</u>			
New	2	58	60
Renewals	<u>18</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>164</u>
Total	20	204	224
<u>Day Care Facilities</u>			
New	9	123	132
Renewals	<u>47</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>370</u>
Total	56	446	502
Grand Total	86	705	791

BUREAU OF FINANCE & MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The Bureau of Finance and Management provides administrative support for the service provision bureaus of the Department of Social Services. The Bureau's main objective is to always provide quality service on a timely basis for the Department's clients. To achieve this objective, the four Divisions assigned to the Bureau, Administrative

Services, Audit and Control, Data Processing, and Finance are continuously striving to improve services provided to the Department's clients through improvement of program processing, personnel actions, etc. Each of the four Divisions has prepared a narrative explaining its functions in more detail.

During the past year, recognizing that the South Carolina Department of Social Services administers the largest "business" in the state, the State Board gave approval for the Department to take the initial steps necessary to develop a fully integrated management system. The development of the management system will enable the Bureau of Finance and Management to increase the quality of services rendered for clients as well as provide the basis for forecasting future client service needs.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Services Division is responsible for the provision of service to the Department in the areas of Administration, Personnel and Supply. It provides assistance and advice in personnel management, education and management development training, procurement and distribution of supplies, records management, employee relations matters, and other administrative and supportive functions such as printing, mail service, and portage.

Personnel Actions/Records Section

The Personnel Actions/Records Section provides personnel support in the areas of personnel classification, records maintenance, recruiting, statistics, manpower control, safety, education, and preparation and control of source documents for payrolls.

One of the most significant actions of the year was the recruiting and hiring of a total of 158 summer-hire personnel (Casework Aides). The purpose of the summer-hire program was to recruit college students in their Sophomore or Junior years who were interested in the field of Social Services and to encourage them to become full-time employees of the Department after the completion of college.

Personnel Services Section

The Personnel Services Section of the Administrative Services Division was created to provide various personnel support functions for the employees of the department. These functions include the operation of all phases of payroll management, insurance program and the leave program.

Management Training Section

The Management Training Section of the Administrative Services Division is a unit created to respond to the recognized need of management training in the Agency. It provides an in-house mechanism to impart information and guidance concerning the implementation of the most modern, successful management systems and techniques.

A six-eight month developmental program has just been completed and it is expected that each of the 500-600 assigned potential management personnel will have attended at least one 12-hour management training session by close of Fiscal Year 1975.

Employee Relations Section

A new addition to Administrative Services Division is the Employee Relations Section. It was created in January 1974 to provide a central point for the processing of Grievances and Appeals of Employees of the Department. In addition, the section is charged with the supervision and promulgation of the Affirmative Action Program.

Records Management Section

The Records Management Section was organized in January 1973 to develop and administer effective guidelines relative to the retention, disposal, and protection of records received and created by all elements of the Department of Social Services in accordance with Federal and State records retention requirements.

Initial records retention/disposition program instructions were disseminated in March 1974 to all agency elements implementing the records retention standards approved by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the South Carolina State Budget and Control Board, who by act of the South Carolina General Assembly in the Public Records Act (Act 291 of 1973) of which the latter has sole authority to approve the disposal of records which are of no value to the State.

As a result of these approved schedules many offices have recovered valuable office space by eliminating unneeded records either through destruction of the records within the office or by transfer of records to the State Records Center for storage pending eventual destruction or further transfer to the South Carolina Department of Archives and History of those records that reflect historical data on the growth and program activities of the agency.

With many changes occurring in organization of the agency since the initial inventory of records, many offices are performing functions for

which records schedules have not been developed. It is planned to have schedules developed for these new activities and to revise some of the current schedules to reflect new records now being created due to reorganizational changes, changes in programs administered, and to eliminate those schedules for which records are no longer being created. Some of these actions have already begun.

As of June 30, 1974, the State Office has 1,380 cubic feet of records stored in the State Records Center. In addition, there have been 265 cubic feet of previously stored records destroyed at the State Records Center. Also, 655 cubic feet of records which were stored in space leased by the agency have been destroyed. If all these records remained in file cabinets within the offices, they would have required a total of 384, 4-drawer, lettersize file cabinets and an additional 2,304 square feet of office floor space. One 4-drawer file cabinet requires 6 square feet of office space, holds a capacity of 6 cubic feet of records, and costs approximately \$74.00 per cabinet. Floor space costs to the agency in its current locations, averages approximately \$4.00 per square foot per year.

Based on the above figures, it is estimated that the State Office has saved \$9,216.00 on annual floor space costs plus \$28,342.00 that would have been required to purchase cabinets for a total savings of \$37,558.00. These figures do not reflect those records that are approved for and have been destroyed within the various offices nor do they reflect savings created by the disposition of records in the District Offices and County Departments.

Procurement

During fiscal year 1974 the Procurement Office continued to provide DSS with the equipment, supplies, and services as needed on a timely basis. In support of the DSS system a total of 3,723 requests from 46 counties, 6 districts and the State Office were processed. In addition, the Supply Room handled an average of 110 requests per week for expendable supplies and blank forms.

In the coming year this office shall continue to support the DSS program with quality merchandise and service at costs that are competitive and fair. Also, we are exploring a commodity coding system that is programmable for automated purchasing.

Supply and Property

During fiscal year 1974, supplies and equipment were procured and shipped to the state and county offices on a timely basis. A complete physical inventory of all nonexpendable property was performed. Dur-

ing the forthcoming fiscal year, this section will formulate and publish a surplus property disposal plan, perform a physical inventory of nonexpendable property, look toward computerizing the records for supplies and equipment, and continue to furnish logistical support to the state and county offices as required.

Print Shop

From June 1973 through July 1974 the Print Shop for the Department of Social Services printed 29,903,909 impressions. Out of this number there were brochures and books, some of which had to be plastic bound, stapled and punched. Many of the print jobs included collating, padding and folding. The Turnaround documents as well as county distribution of books, forms and circular letters were mailed. Over half of the print jobs required the making of plates, keeping of printing records, looking up plates and negatives, making layouts, as well as ordering stock and printing supplies are a part of the Print Shop's function.

It has been determined from a study that the Department of Social Services' Print Shop is one of the most economical within the State.

Mail Service and Portage

Prompt, efficient mail service is provided to DSS State Office on a hourly basis at the Rutledge Building and every four hours at the Owen Building. Special or emergency deliveries are made as requested. In fiscal year 1974 \$136,843.04 was expended in processing in excess of 1,200,000 pieces of mail.

Portage provided many of our offices help in the problems associated with moving, relocation, and proper placement of fixtures, relocation of records and files and the disposal of used excessive paper. Also, 118 requests for telephone installations, relocations and modifications were handled.

During the coming year Mail and Portage will plan and coordinate the plans for these services in the new DSS building.

DATA PROCESSING AND SYSTEMS

The past year has been one of consolidation and preparation for change with respect to our Data Processing activities. Several major steps have been taken in FY 73-74. Others have been started for future implementation.

In December of 1973, we installed an enlarged computer at a direct cost savings over the smaller machine we were using. This increased capacity has enabled us to keep pace with the growth in the client base and related activity caused by the SSI (Supplementary Security Income) conversion process.

The SSI conversion required over a year of intensive data processing effort. However, the results of the conversion have been very beneficial for the State of South Carolina. Furthermore, the Department has received several laudatory comments concerning the overall performance during the conversion effort.

The procedures used during the SSI Adult Category conversion are being expanded to serve as the nucleus of a basic system redesign to serve the AFDC and General categories of Public Assistance. The revised systems approach will provide some needed advantages over current processing methods and will result in reduced administrative costs. In addition, these changes will establish the basis of a more comprehensive management system.

Early in FY 73-74, the decision was made to develop a fully integrated management system utilizing the latest data processing technology. Concurrently, the State of Oklahoma was engaged in detailed design effort to accomplish the same objectives. We became aware of their progress and established liaison with them to conduct a joint effort. This project, started in FY 73-74, is expected to continue for several years. It is expected that the initial objective of the joint venture project will center on the development of the Medical Management Information System (MMIS) modules. Federal regulations were recently promulgated that authorize up to 90% Federal Matching funds for this facet of activity. This funding source will ease the State's investment in achieving its goal to reduce administrative cost while enhancing data processing control and service performance.

Preliminary work has started to support the Department's long range data processing objectives. The Data Processing Division has program documentation and has established a data dictionary capability along with other standard practices to enhance reliability and performance. A purchase program (PANVALET) was acquired to keep control over the 492 production programs we use and maintain on a regular basis.

Another innovative project initiated during FY 73-74 concerns the use of Optical Character Recognition technology for converting data to machine use. The Division is currently using key entry devices and machine operators to transcribe data about Department operations (drug bills, etc.) into a form the computer can use. Our plans are to employ a machine that can "read" ordinary typewritten material and translate the image into computer input. Feasibility for such an approach has been established and implementation is expected during FY 74-75.

Many of the Data Processing Division staff have contributed extraor-

dinary effort to enable the Division to meet its responsibilities while coping with the vicissitudes of Social Services programs under difficult circumstances. We are working with other state agencies to alleviate these circumstances so more rapid achievement of our goals can be realized.

FINANCE

The Finance Division is responsible for preparing budgets, making payments, maintaining accounting records, and preparing fiscal reports for the Department, covering all operations within the State and the forty-six (46) counties served by the Division.

The Finance Division is divided into four (4) major sections:

1. The General Accounting Operations Section
2. Budget and Control Section
3. Fiscal Systems Section
4. Finance Projects Section

The General Accounting Operations Section is subdivided into units responsible for claims processing, payments and accounting. Equipment and system changes were made during the year to continue to improve the Department's Accounting System.

Prior to accounting system mechanization in Fiscal Year 1973, the Finance Division had maintained a manual accounting system since the Department's inception in 1938. The Department's growth made continuation of the manual accounting system impractical, if not impossible. In addition to replacing the manual accounting system, the Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974 have seen unprecedented changes in "Welfare and Social Services" regulations mandated by the Federal Government.

The Budget and Control Section is responsible for preparing the budget, monitoring selected functions, preparing State and Federal Fiscal reports, etc. The section has staff to assist State, District and County Office management in the preparation of their individual budgets.

The Fiscal Systems Unit has been established as a separate unit with expanded staff and responsibilities. This section is responsible for Fiscal Systems design implementation and operation.

The Finance Projects Section is responsible for the Fiscal management of grants, direct operations and Purchased Social Services. During Fiscal Year 1974, the number of grants for Purchased Social Services has increased dramatically. The greatest amount of increase has been in the establishment of Day Care Centers and Purchase of Social Services from

State, local and private agencies. It is expected that the responsibilities of this section will continue to grow as the Department continues to expand the Social Services offered to the Department's clients.

During the Fiscal Year 1975, the Finance Division will strive to improve the supportive services provided to the Department's clients.

BUREAU OF ASSISTANCE AND FIELD OPERATIONS

FIELD OPERATIONS

The Division of Field Operation was established during Fiscal Year 1974 as one of the administrative components within the Bureau of Assistance and Field Operations. The primary responsibilities of this Division are to provide a centralized point for dissemination and clarification of information relative to program implementation and for feedback of information to state program staff involved in policy development.

The Field Operations Division provides the administrative link with the six District Offices. These offices provide for decentralization of administrative decision-making and program supervision relative to the implementation of Agency responsibilities by each County Department of Social Services.

QUALITY CONTROL

The Quality Control system is an invaluable administrative tool for maintaining integrity in the programs. This is accomplished by selecting a random sample from the entire caseload and completing a full field investigation of each sample. The results of the investigations can be statistically projected to the entire caseload to determine the adequacy of the program operations. Quality Control identifies significant sources of both agency and client errors and this enables the agency to initiate appropriate corrective actions which will reduce the incidence of error to acceptable tolerance levels.

During 1973-1974, the organization of Quality Control was modified significantly with the establishment of units in Greenville, Walterboro, Florence, and Sumter. Quality Control staff was located in these District Offices in order to reduce travel time and expense and to allow for the more timely completion of assignments. Plans are presently being made to establish units in the remaining District Office locations.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE QUALITY CONTROL

Quality Control in Public Assistance is a system for determining the extent to which those receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Chil-

dren are eligible and receive assistance payments in the amount of payment to which they are entitled and for assuring that rates of ineligibility and improper payment are held at minimum levels.

The primary emphasis of Public Assistance Quality Control during 1973-1974, was related to the collection and analysis of data and the providing of information required to develop and monitor corrective action programs. Corrective action programs directed toward significant sources of error were required in order to reach and maintain minimum levels of error.

The corrective action programs planned and implemented required a joint effort by almost all divisions within the agency and resulted in significant reductions in ineligible and overpayment cases in the caseload. The corrective action process is a continuous activity and further reduction in error levels is expected.

FOOD STAMP QUALITY CONTROL

Quality Control in the Food Stamp Program is an administrative program for determining the extent to which those households receiving food stamps are eligible for food stamps; paying a food stamp purchase requirement in the proper amount; and receiving total food stamps to which they are properly entitled.

The major focus of attention in Food Stamp Quality Control during 1973-1974, was directed toward the implementation of the program and the primary activities involved the employment and training of staff. It is expected that the Food Stamp Quality Control program will be fully operational during the next year. This will allow the agency to have valid findings on which to base corrective action programs.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Assistance Payments Program:

The Assistance Payments Programs are designed to provide financial assistance for meeting the daily needs of individuals in accordance with Federal and State regulations. In the five categories of cash assistance unmet need, according to agency standards, is the common factor.

Old Age Assistance

To qualify for Old Age Assistance the individual must be 65 years of age or over and be a citizen of the United States. This year, the number of cases receiving OAA showed a slight increase over only a six-month period.

As of July 1973, a total of 18,812 persons in 17,235 cases were receiving OAA. By the end of the six-month period, December 1973, the number of cases had increased to 17,531 and these contained 19,176 persons. The average monthly payment per case in July 1973 was \$58.78 and this was decreased to \$56.78 by December 1973. The total net expenditures for the six-month period were \$5,997,464.63. The maximum award was increased from \$85.00 to \$90.00 per month.

Aid to the Needy Blind

Defective vision is the unique characteristic for this category. For a person to qualify he must have no vision, or have vision so defective with corrective glasses that he cannot perform ordinary activities for which eyesight is essential. Visual acuity must be established by a report from an ophthalmologist or optometrist and approval obtained from the State Office in accordance with regulations. No age restrictions apply to Aid to the Needy Blind recipients.

The number of persons receiving Aid to the Needy Blind was 2,232 in 1,868 cases in July 1973, with an average payment of \$80.98 per case. The number of recipients changed only slightly over the six-month period, with 2,227 persons in 1,874 cases receiving an average payment of \$78.83 per case in the month of December 1973. The total net expenditures for the six-month period were \$898,837.74. The maximum award was increased from \$102.00 to \$110.00 per month.

Aid to the Totally and Permanently Disabled

To qualify for Aid to the Totally and Permanently Disabled an individual must be 18 years of age or over with a total and permanent disability due to mental or physical impairment which precludes the individual engaging in substantially gainful employment within his competence. This disability must be established by a medical-social evaluation and approval for authorization obtained through the Medical Review Team in the State Office. There was a slight increase in the number of cases over only a six-month period.

In July 1973, a total of 15,554 persons in 13,691 cases received an average payment of \$68.43 per case. In December 1973 a total of 16,362 persons in 14,457 cases received an average payment of \$67.73 per case. The total net expenditures for the six-month period were \$5,741,436.21. The maximum award was increased from \$85.00 to \$90.00 per month.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children

To qualify under this category, the child or children must be deprived

of parental support or care by reason of death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent. A child must also be under 21 years of age, or be attending school if between the ages of 18 and 21 to qualify for assistance. The upward trend in the number of persons receiving AFDC has continued. To be financially eligible, there need be a deficit of only \$.01.

In July 1972, a total of 115,185 persons in 31,275 cases received an average payment of \$88.89 per case. Of those recipients, 85,865 were children who received \$32.38 average payment each for the month. In June 1974, a total of 126,609 persons in the 36,464 cases received an average payment of \$32.50 each for the month. The total net expenditures for the fiscal year were \$32,336,958.24. There was no maximum award, and the ratable reduction was decreased to 50%.

Budget standards for AFDC cases were increased approximately 10% as of July 1973. The budgeting procedure was revised. The revised procedure provides for a consolidated needs requirement to be used. The consolidated needs figure includes basic allowance for food, clothing, medical chest, incidentals, household needs, shelter, water, electricity, fuel, insurance, education, and laundry.

General Assistance

This program is restricted to individuals who are totally disabled for a temporary period, and who are not eligible for other types of assistance. Necessary reviews of medical-social information are completed by the district assistance payments supervisors for decision regarding eligibility for General Assistance in terms of the disability.

The number of persons receiving General Assistance in July, 1973, was 495 in 417 cases. The average payment per case was \$46.75. By June 1974, the number of persons was increased to 522 in 450 cases receiving an average payment of \$46.67 per case. The total net expenditures in assistance to persons in this category were \$244,871.00 for the fiscal year. The maximum award increased from \$43.00 to \$47.00 per month.

Coordination and exchange of Social Security Benefit information and public assistance grants continued. Procedures were continued to aid in obtaining Social Security numbers for all recipients not having a number. Assistance and services continued to be provided to eligible applicants and recipients under the agreement with Vocational Rehabilitation Services. The Division continues to make disability determinations for nursing home applicants under the Medical Assistance Program.

Effective January 1974, Public Law 92-603 established a new program of supplemental security income (SSI) for these adult categories. Under the new law, aged, blind, and disabled people who have limited income and resources will receive uniform basic payments under the new Federal program of supplemental security income. The program is a State-Federal program of public assistance. Those aged, blind, or disabled persons who were receiving public assistance under the state, were converted to the supplemental security income program effective January 1974. A total of 33,862 persons were converted to the supplemental security income program.

The adult recipients converted to the SSI program retained their medicaid eligibility. New SSI recipients are also eligible for medicaid coverage on the basis of the eligibility criteria for SSI. Some of the individuals who come under the supplemental security income conversion receive a State Mandatory supplement, so that their income will be at the level it would have been as of December 13, 1973. As of June 1974, a total of 1094 persons received the mandatory supplement payments.

The purpose of Assistance Payments is to continue basic maintenance to individuals and families to meet day-to-day living cost and special needs. To accomplish this purpose, the following goals have been established for fiscal year 1974-1975:

1. In addition to already existing programs, implement the category of optional supplementation for persons in boarding homes who have supplemental security income (SSI), but whose income is not enough to meet boarding home costs.
2. Implement a program of general assistance for the ineligible spouse of SSI recipients whose needs are not determined in the amount of the SSI award.
3. Provide AFDC foster care payments to children in certain child care institutions. These are private non-profit institutions.
4. The Work Incentive Program (WIN) will have provision to provide more employment for persons who receive AFDC assistance.
5. Income limitations will be increased in determining financial eligibility for persons in nursing homes. This will cause an increase in the number of persons receiving Medicaid under the Medical Assistance Program (MAO).
6. Implement a program of emergency welfare services so as to respond effectively to human needs arising from any disaster through a coordinated effort to insure that assistance and services will be available to individuals and families who may be adversely affected by a crisis situation or occurrence.

Food Stamp Program

The Food Stamp Program is designed to raise the nutritional level among low-income households whose limited food purchasing power contributes to hunger and malnutrition among numbers of such households. Eligible households purchase food coupons with the cost based on their income and household sizes. Approximately one-third of the total value of the food coupons issued come from the participants themselves.

In addition to increasing purchasing power of low income families an effort is made with the cooperation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service to provide nutrition education. This is accomplished by coordinating nutrition committees to plan and implement the dissemination of information concerning well balanced diets and selective buying of food.

During the past fiscal year the income eligibility standards and the basis of coupon issuance have been increased. One increase was effective July 1, 1973 and another January 1, 1974 to concur with federal regulations.

In order to facilitate the certification of individuals and to distribute the coupons as orderly as possible the Department of Social Services through the County Departments now have certification and issuance points in 189 locations throughout the state. In addition to this, food coupons are issued by mail when requested by recipients, and in Charleston and Richland Counties food coupons may be purchased through designated post offices. Public assistance recipients have an option of having the purchase price of their food coupons withheld from their assistance payment with the food coupons being mailed directly to them. A constant effort is made to provide the opportunity for low-income families to participate in the program.

During this fiscal year our Food Stamp Outreach Program has concentrated its efforts towards meeting with groups who express an interest in the criteria for the Food Stamp Program. Agencies throughout the state have used our Outreach Program to advise their members of the Food Stamp eligibility requirements. In addition, our Outreach Program has the responsibility to provide current Food Stamp information and support to the Clemson Extension Program in their Outreach Project which was developed during fiscal year 1972-1973. Twenty-nine counties in the state now have program assistants in their Extension Program.

In addition to the work done by State Outreach Program there has been involvement in outreach activities by both District and County personnel to a considerable degree. Local County Directors and Food

Stamp Supervisors have had extensive contacts with groups in their respective communities to explain the Food Stamp Program.

The goals of the Food Stamp Program for the coming year included increasing certification and issuance points in as many areas as possible where there is a need. The Food Stamp Outreach Program is initiating a dual approach to make knowledge of the food stamp program as wide as possible. This includes the continued meeting of the requests of groups for information and training of outreach personnel of other agencies in the requirements and benefits of the program so that they may effectively take knowledge of the program to those individuals they serve.

The following statistics give a complete summary of the participation in the program during the fiscal year.

	<u>CASH</u>	<u>BONUS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL PERSONS</u>
July 73	\$ 2,861,504.00	\$ 6,905,474.00	\$ 9,766,978.00	371,368
Aug. 73	2,997,394.00	7,071,676.00	10,069,070.00	381,973
Sept. 73	2,843,030.00	6,718,914.00	9,561,944.00	366,379
Oct. 73	2,950,676.00	6,857,126.00	9,807,802.00	356,012
Nov. 73	2,975,089.00	6,757,894.00	9,732,983.00	360,137
Dec. 73	3,035,767.00	6,849,991.00	9,885,758.00	362,660
Jan. 74	3,060,439.00	8,618,762.00	11,679,201.00	360,909
Feb. 74	3,146,467.00	8,680,973.00	11,827,440.00	357,549
Mar. 74	3,390,688.00	8,858,110.00	12,248,799.00	370,991
Apr. 74	3,472,319.00	8,573,022.00	12,045,341.00	368,689
May 74	3,759,169.00	7,957,132.00	11,716,301.00	362,473
June 73	<u>3,444,608.00</u>	<u>8,111,659.00</u>	<u>11,556,268.00</u>	357,481
Total	\$37,937,150.00	\$91,960,733.00	\$118,341,671.00	

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—TITLE XIX

The Medical Assistance Program, Medicaid, received additional personnel allocations during FY 74. These increases provided the capability to effectively administer most of the covered services available to the "Categorically Needy" under the program with a budget of over seventy million (\$70,000,000) dollars.

Continued refinement of administration for covered services, implementation of the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS), continued support and cooperation in development of Professional Standards Review Organization (PSRO) are the goals for FY 75.

The individual services and progress therein is itemized for information and clarification.

The Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment service performed 31,084 initial screenings and processed these eligibles into varying stages of diagnosis and treatment. Maintaining a control form for each eligible enables a mechanized system to provide a medical data base for all children to age 21.

Resource and Interagency Cooperation was the theme of FY 74. The effort resulted in dental contracts with OEO and other governmental agencies and forty CAP agency contracts to provide transportation to eligibles throughout the state. Goals for FY 75 include elimination of absenteeism on screening appointments, initiate periodic screening, refine procedures for dental patient recall and implement a monitor system to insure diagnosis occurs within 60 days of screening.

Program Review Service completely revised the State Medicaid Plan into the HEW approved format. A Medical Assistance Manual covering all services was developed and submitted for approval. Policy letters were published as appropriate. FY 75 goals are: Review and up-date of on-going services, development of new programs as required and preparation of the Medical Assistance Reference Policy Guide.

The Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS) service completed in-house evaluation studies to establish specific requirements for subsystem input. Implementation of MMIS is the goal for FY 75.

Certification Service procedure changed in FY 74 with establishment of the Region IV Long Term Care Enforcement Division. Certification was centralized for Titles XVIII and XIX requiring close coordination with the Survey Agency and Regional Office. Certification of Title XIX only facilities and all intermediate care facilities is accomplished locally.

Continued upgrade of all facilities, enhancement of relations with providers, related associations, and the Survey Agency are the FY 75 goal. The following table reflects the facilities available throughout the State to provide Health Care Services under Title XIX.

	Change Over		Change In No. Beds Over	
	FY 74	FY 73	FY 74	FY 73
Hospitals	73	-1	16,790	+ 55
Skilled Nursing Facilities	77	+1	4,888	+ 106
Intermediate Care Facilities	63	+2	2,476	+ 192

Medicaid operations issues and maintains provider contracts, coordinates the Medicaid program with the Fiscal Agent, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of South Carolina, and is responsible for the functional areas enumerated below.

Medical Claims processed the various claims listed during FY 74.

<u>Program</u>	<u>Claims</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
In-Patient Hospital	40,031	\$15,308,993.00
Out-Patient Hospital	113,058	1,510,214.00
Skilled Nursing Homes	34,668	14,241,117.00
Intermediate Care Facilities	22,728	5,652,768.00
Psychiatric Care	13,273	2,250,788.00
Tubercular Care	37	9,565.00
Home Health Visits	4,974	277,865.00
Early Screening	35,456	365,667.00
Extended Nursing Home Care		
Co-Insurance	1,946	237,218.00
Mental Health Clinics	3,428	128,218.00
Drugs (prescriptions)	1,126,542	4,936,196.00
Medical Transportation	689	147,880.00
Blue Cross and Blue Shields		
(Regular and other contracts)	543,902	12,598,370.00
TOTAL MEDICAID PROGRAM	1,940,632	\$57,664,859.00

The Provider Relations Section during Fiscal Year 74 concentrated on field visits to Providers of Medical Services associated with in-house Medicaid Programs. Medicaid Workshops were conducted in all six DSS District offices in addition to extensive written and telephonic correspondence initiated to physicians and dentists. The provider relations contacts in the area of the hospital program was an overall reduction in claims being rejected from 32.5% to approximately 15%.

The Third Party Liability Section became a functional unit during nine months of Fiscal Year 74. Primary recoveries from other sources of funds total \$83,610.00. This amount does not include refunds on cases initiated by the providers nor amounts received by clients and reported to the County Department that may affect eligibility determination. The Third Party Liability Section should increase its recoveries when the turn around document reflects the insurance coverage by cases in the central data base. However, civil actions on liability settlements, insurance by referrals and sampling procedures created the investigations to date for recovery purposes.

The Buy-In Section continued to coordinate with County offices in obtaining valid Medicare information and to assist in enrolling clients in the Medicare Program. The Social Security Administration also assists the section in obtaining valid information to expedite those claims under joint eligibility of Medicare and Medicaid Programs. The section con-

tinued to work closely with the contractor, Blue Cross and Blue Shield, to resolve nonpayment of claims to all providers. Internal coordination exists within the Medicaid Operational Branch in assisting other sections to determine joint eligibility on a client; verifying Medicare eligibility for Third Party Liability; and in processing hospital claims.

The Professional Branch of the Medicaid program is responsible for the administrative functions in support of Title XIX.

The Medical Review Unit held 4,759 on site patient visits and records review in 112 facilities. Verification of quality of care is the objective. Results of the program reveal an overall upgrade in service to our patients. Goals for FY 75 include specialty team consultation and workshops in all facilities to further increase the efficiency in raising the quality of patient care.

The Utilization Review and Medical Records Unit processed 5,365 level of care authorizations, aided counties in patient placement, verified physician certification and recertification and reviewed all utilization review committee reports. Modernization of the files system, assemblage of relevant data for case histories, planning for computer mechanization on long-term patient care records, and information of Utilization Claims review staff is the goal for FY 75.

The Drug Formulary Unit processed 4,478 special drug requests during FY 74. Constant price changes, usage data compilation, consultation with the Drug Advisory Committee and formulary changes were the order of business. Continued refinement of the drug formulary and greater emphasis on utilization review procedures hold top priority for FY 75.

Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetic and Orthotic Appliances Unit's refinement of procedures resulted in better service to more than 1,000 eligibles in FY 74. Form revision, increased utilization review, establishing efficient history files and continued service are the goals for FY 75.

Home Health Care is available in all counties. Special emphasis was placed on Home Health Care Plans in accordance with basic intent of the Medicaid program. The number of Home Health Care clients totaled 978 at the end of FY 74, reflecting a 15% increase of FY 73.

Title XIX Medicaid eligibles totaled 186,911 at the end of FY 74, an increase of approximately 15% over FY 73.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

By Executive Order of Governor John C. West, the Division of Economic Opportunity was transferred to the South Carolina Depart-

ment of Social Services, Public Assistance and Operation Division in July, 1974.

In Fiscal Year 1974, the role of the Office of Economic Opportunity (SEOO) continued to be an enabler for anti-poverty efforts in South Carolina. Through technical assistance and training with local Community Action Agencies (CAAs) and through coordination at the state level, the SEOO provides and receives much input on specific causes of economic deprivation and with this data, the SEOO provides assistance to the CAAs in developing realistic anti-poverty programs to lift poor people out of poverty.

The general tasks of the SEOO are many and varied, however, its specific and primary functions are:

1. The Director is the advisor to the Governor and the Commissioner, South Carolina Department of Social Services (DSS), on OEO matters and poverty conditions in South Carolina.
2. Review and make recommendations to the Governor on all OEO and related programs which require the Governor's approval.
3. Review, research, and prepare correspondence for the Governor on OEO and related matters.
4. Prepare in conjunction with the Regional OEO Office an operational Memorandum of Agreement.
5. Provide input for state legislation for human services.
6. Provide coordination between state agencies and CAAs.
7. To serve as an advocate for the poor at the state level.
8. Preparation of an affirmative action plan and provision or technical assistance to CAAs in this specific area.
9. Mobilization of resources, both human and monetary, for programs.
10. Planning and coordination of programmatic activities on a state-wide basis.
11. Provide planning assistance to the CAAs and other OEO funded groups.
12. Provide specific training and technical assistance to CAAs and other groups in management, financial, general programming, housing, and economic development.
13. Evaluation of programs.
14. Monitoring of programs.
15. Special coordination of extraordinary efforts, e.g., Energy Crisis.
16. Realignment of CAAs to conform with planning district boundaries.

17. Other responsibilities as assigned by Atlanta and/or Washington.

The wide range of responsibility set forth in the operational Memorandum of Agreement which was signed by the Governor and the Regional OEO Director requires constant communication and coordination with the Governor, the Commissioner; DSS, OEO Regional Office, CAAs, and state agencies.

Programmatic activities and the providing of technical assistance and training to CAAs continues to be one of the major tasks performed by the SEOO. Although the OEO Regional Office is also involved to some degree in these activities, the SEOO provides the expertise in areas more readily handled at the state and local level.

Besides the general assistance such as in grant application procedures, the SEOO employs STAP (Special Technical Assistance Program) Specialists for housing and economic development to give long-term, on-site expert assistance to CAAs who want to take definitive action on specific concerns in these areas.

Orientation for CAA Governing Boards for most of the agencies is given by the SEOO while the rest is contracted by the Regional Office to outside sources. Besides board orientation, periodic training for various employees of CAAs in various skills and management, especially in fiscal and audit procedures is provided.

The SEOO worked closely with the General Assembly in formulating an amendment to the 1973 General Appropriations Bill which had provided \$1,409,000 for social services. These funds were intended to ultimately wind up with the local CAAs, and through this amendment, this change was effected. A total of \$1,268,010 was distributed to the CAAs as provided under the legislation according to the formula prescribed in the Act which called for the distribution of these funds by the Department of Social Services to each CAA in each county based on \$5,000 for each county, plus \$8.70 per poor family in each county, according to the 1970 Federal Census Report.

This legislation also provided that ten per cent of the balance remaining of the \$1,409 appropriation be retained by the Department of Social Services for administration of the appropriation, less any amounts previously expended for this purpose. It was the legislative intent that these monies be used for the SEOO in the administration, monitoring, and evaluation of the funds distributed to the CAAs into programmatic activities.

Also during FY 74, Joint Orientation/Training for CAA/DSS Employees was begun on a district basis. Three (3) such sessions were held with excellent results. The remaining sessions will be conducted in

the first half of FY 75. The purpose of these training/orientation sessions is to give both CAA and DSS county and district level employees a better understanding of the programs operated by each agency concerned, and to establish better rapport and coordination among all concerned.

Beyond OEO Agencies, SEOO conducts the Governor's Monthly Interagency Council Meetings, participates in other conferences, meetings and seminars to provide input on services for the poor, and to represent the interest of those who are to be served. In turn SEOO disseminates information of potential use to the local CAAs so that they may link up with new or unused services for the poor. This office is represented on a number of state-level committees, councils and advisory groups. In meetings of these groups, SEOO represents the poor of the state and works toward a coordinated effort of mobilization of resources to enhance the lives of all South Carolinians. These groups include: Department of Defense-Domestic Action Program, Emergency Family Planning Program, Uterine Task Force (S. C. American Cancer Society), S. C. State Cancer Education Committee (American Cancer Society), Farm Workers (S. C. Commission for Farm Workers), Equal Opportunity Officers Association (S. C. CAP Directors Association), Advisory Committee on Aging (S. C. Commission on Aging), Awards Committee on Aging (S. C. Commission on Aging), Interagency Council (State Office of Economic Opportunity), Nursing Home Ombudsman Work Group Committee (S. C. Commission on Aging), Council for the Developmentally Disabled (Department of Mental Retardation), South Carolina Council on Family Relations (same as above), South Carolina Welfare Coalition (same as above), Governor's Committee for "Job Force for Veterans" Vietnam, Sumter County, State Family Planning Advisory Council (Bureau of Maternal and Child Care, S. C. State Board of Health) and the Governor's Manpower Council.

In addition to the programmatic activities, basic technical assistance, advocacy, coordination, and planning, the SEOO purchased seven vans in 1971 which served as mobile food stamp offices in seven counties. This was the first such program in the United States, and is still in operation. Established distribution points for food stamps were sometimes as far as fifty miles from purchasers' homes. Those who did not own cars had to rely on neighbors or friends for transportation, and this often proved to be expensive. Once at the distribution center families often had long waits in line.

The program has been very successful in the areas in which it operated; Charleston, Berkeley-Colleton-Dorchester, Horry-Georgetown and Greenville Counties.

Many of these problems have been ameliorated by the expansion of food stamp issuing and certifying offices throughout the state, the establishment of the SEOO/CAA transportation program, and other factors. From these problems a cooperative effort was developed between SEOO and the Department of Social Services at the county level to take the food stamps to the people in the areas where they lived.

In response to the favorable evaluations on the food stamp van operations, the SEOO, through a special grant from OEO, purchased forty-four general transportation vehicles which were issued to the CAAs for transportation of the poor, the elderly and handicapped to food stamp offices, grocery stores, medical and health/social service related facilities.

In FY 74, transportation needs for AFDC participants were negotiated by contract by the SEOO between CAAs and DSS to transport DSS recipients to and from health and health related facilities.

The SEOO was delegated the responsibility by the Region IV, Office of Economic Opportunity, Atlanta, Georgia, to prepare a State Plan for reorganization of the South Carolina CAAs to bring them into geographical conformity with the state planning districts and the A-95 concept. This plan was prepared and approved. We were then directed to implement it. This reorganization required the realignment of six (6) counties and involved ten (10) community action agencies. During this period one (1) additional county desired to merge and this was accomplished in the same actions.

All requirements have now been accomplished except in one (1) county and it is estimated this will be accomplished by November 15, 1974. This accomplishment required an unusual amount of work on the part of the Field Operations personnel in meeting with public officials, attending and conducting public meetings, and the transfer of property and funds between agencies, etc. Most of this was required during non-duty hours.

The community action agencies are the heart of the OEO programs. They reach the poor where they live and operate in the context of the particular problems and advantages each locality presents.

Before planning projects, each agency must determine what problems are encountered by the community's poor and then establish priorities for taking realistic action.

In deciding agency priorities, the poor must be involved through neighborhood meetings. In addition, at least one-third of the CAA Board, where final policy decisions are made, are poor themselves or are

elected by the poor to represent them. These are OEO requirements imposed on all grantees.

Close cooperation with other local social service agencies is essential. For example, in the food stamp van program and the transportation contract program cooperation among the county department of social services and the community action agencies is vital to the effective workability of the project.

In all of the above major areas of activity and others not specifically mentioned in this report for reasons of brevity, SEOO coordinates efforts with other state agencies, local social service, the CAAs, and especially with the poor themselves.

The SEOO provides, on request, the necessary technical assistance and other services outlined above to sixteen community action agencies and four single purpose OEO funded agencies in South Carolina.

The funding of the anti-poverty programs in the CAAs and SEOO for FY 74 totaled \$18,036,779 of which \$7,207,200 were OEO funds, \$9,420,579 was from other federal agencies such as HEW, DOL, etc., and \$1,409,000 from the state appropriation.

The following is a summary of the CAAs, the counties they serve, and the number of programs being operated by each agency. Also included is a summary of eight agencies previously funded by OEO in which the SEOO still provides technical assistance upon request.

**TABLE 1—APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
HANDLED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1973-1974,
BY COUNTY¹**

COUNTY	Pending Beginning of Year	Received	Approved for Money Payment	Approved for Medical Assistance Only	Denied or Otherwise Terminated	Pending at End of Year
State	2,769	39,128	21,174	1,078	15,860	3,785
Abbeville	18	262	141	8	111	20
Aiken	96	1,572	925	42	562	139
Allendale	11	281	185	2	90	15
Anderson	77	909	516	24	347	99
Bamberg	37	348	232	6	118	29
Barnwell	23	363	246	10	82	48
Beaufort	44	641	429	11	187	58
Berkeley	40	751	400	—	276	115
Calhoun	19	237	146	—	96	14
Charleston	170	3,888	2,153	30	1,550	325
Cherokee	30	328	168	7	133	50
Chester	21	327	197	11	108	32
Chesterfield	61	640	391	32	184	94
Clarendon	40	788	458	8	300	62
Colleton	39	828	442	11	357	57
Darlington	87	861	524	25	305	94
Dillon	20	320	226	12	72	30
Dorchester	27	690	400	—	260	57
Edgefield	10	328	159	—	150	29
Fairfield	11	222	111	10	98	14
Florence	121	1,729	1,015	38	638	159
Georgetown	59	659	449	7	204	58
Greenville	176	2,534	993	81	1,339	297
Greenwood	48	546	342	42	177	33
Hampton	26	402	262	3	133	30
Horry	78	1,099	630	34	378	135
Jasper	10	395	248	—	138	19
Kershaw	39	417	228	10	163	55
Lancaster	21	475	252	20	197	27
Laurens	47	432	268	25	149	37
Lee	25	336	196	10	100	55
Lexington	67	1,281	590	30	621	107
Marion	74	735	454	13	286	56
Marlboro	32	296	217	—	89	22
McCormick	12	219	148	3	63	17
Newberry	27	372	190	11	147	51
Oconee	28	393	156	29	197	39
Orangeburg	105	1,726	961	19	665	186
Pickens	37	408	185	27	204	29
Richland	384	3,871	1,784	218	1,830	423
Saluda	18	303	189	4	92	36
Spartanburg	224	2,288	979	123	1,168	242
Sumter	100	1,589	846	29	686	128
Union	13	384	161	15	194	27
Williamsburg	28	496	344	6	126	48
York	89	1,159	638	32	490	88

¹ The Aged, Blind and Disabled Categories were transferred to the Social Security Administration Supplemental Security Income program effective January, 1974.

**TABLE 2—APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1973-74,
BY CATEGORY, BY COUNTY¹**

COUNTY	Total	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Needy Blind	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General Assistance	Totally and Permanently Disabled
State	39,128	4,407	285	25,208	3,673	5,555
Abbeville	262	37	—	172	15	38
Aiken	1,572	114	5	1,068	136	249
Allendale	281	30	2	189	22	38
Anderson	909	115	7	610	41	136
Bamberg	348	25	4	252	17	50
Barnwell	363	42	1	246	26	48
Beaufort	641	55	2	448	78	58
Berkeley	751	42	1	586	29	93
Calhoun	237	24	2	165	7	39
Charleston	3,888	264	26	2,615	454	529
Cherokee	328	35	3	235	8	47
Chester	327	37	2	227	15	46
Chesterfield	640	82	3	393	80	82
Clarendon	788	111	16	467	40	154
Colleton	828	80	9	497	74	168
Darlington	861	101	9	579	43	129
Dillon	320	51	—	206	14	49
Dorchester	690	69	10	398	111	102
Edgefield	328	40	4	211	36	37
Fairfield	222	18	1	151	29	23
Florence	1,729	190	14	1,152	117	156
Georgetown	659	36	10	468	72	73
Greenville	2,534	310	17	1,564	289	354
Greenwood	546	76	5	345	30	90
Hampton	402	50	4	249	20	79
Horry	1,099	94	5	741	134	125
Jasper	395	30	4	273	41	47
Kershaw	417	65	2	259	19	72
Lancaster	475	69	3	293	53	57
Laurens	432	88	4	256	15	69
Lee	336	39	1	218	17	61
Lexington	1,281	131	6	838	157	149
Marion	735	64	4	424	126	117
Marlboro	296	40	4	177	16	59
McCormick	219	13	3	157	30	16
Newberry	372	40	4	221	58	49
Oconee	393	72	4	228	21	68
Orangeburg	1,726	177	11	1,154	152	232
Pickens	408	74	5	245	33	51
Richland	3,871	589	29	2,307	501	445
Saluda	303	33	4	199	24	43
Spartanburg	2,288	344	15	1,316	189	424
Sumter	1,589	184	8	1,057	106	234
Union	384	51	2	234	42	55
Williamsburg	496	44	7	340	31	74
York	1,159	132	3	778	105	141

¹ The Aged, Blind and Disabled Categories were transferred to the Social Security Administration Supplemental Security Income program effective January, 1974.

**TABLE 3—APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
APPROVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1973-74,
BY CATEGORY, BY COUNTY¹**

COUNTY	Total	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Needy Blind	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General Assistance	Totally and Permanently Disabled
State	21,174	1,670	126	15,587	1,341	2,450
Abbeville	141	14	—	108	8	11
Aiken	925	63	5	672	66	119
Allendale	185	18	1	133	13	20
Anderson	516	58	2	369	23	64
Bamberg	232	11	3	191	4	23
Barnwell	246	28	—	164	24	30
Beaufort	429	26	—	323	45	35
Berkeley	400	17	—	340	10	33
Calhoun	146	12	—	112	—	22
Charleston	2,153	87	8	1,732	125	201
Cherokee	168	19	1	117	1	30
Chester	197	22	1	138	8	28
Chesterfield	391	35	1	261	46	48
Clarendon	458	64	5	309	18	62
Colleton	442	34	4	315	34	55
Darlington	524	46	2	388	21	67
Dillon	226	28	2	157	8	31
Dorchester	400	34	3	261	53	49
Edgefield	159	13	2	115	9	20
Fairfield	111	7	—	77	12	15
Florence	1,015	84	6	739	58	128
Georgetown	449	17	2	355	38	37
Greenville	993	96	8	721	56	112
Greenwood	342	24	—	247	19	52
Hampton	262	27	1	183	9	42
Horry	630	38	4	458	57	73
Jasper	248	13	2	192	23	18
Kershaw	228	26	1	155	12	34
Lancaster	252	21	2	180	21	28
Laurens	268	40	—	181	7	40
Lee	196	22	—	135	6	33
Lexington	590	41	2	430	59	58
Marion	454	37	3	317	49	48
Marlboro	217	23	2	143	7	42
McCormick	148	5	1	114	15	13
Newberry	190	10	2	136	20	22
Oconee	156	39	2	87	7	21
Orangeburg	961	55	6	767	44	89
Pickens	185	24	4	121	13	23
Richland	1,784	145	16	1,319	135	169
Saluda	189	17	2	137	11	22
Spartanburg	979	82	10	677	46	164
Sumter	846	71	2	653	35	85
Union	161	12	—	124	7	18
Williamsburg	344	27	5	236	20	56
York	638	38	3	498	39	60

¹ The Aged, Blind and Disabled Categories were transferred to the Social Security Administration Supplemental Security Income program effective January, 1974.

**TABLE 4—APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
DENIED FOR MONEY PAYMENT DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR 1973-74, BY CATEGORY, BY COUNTY¹**

COUNTY	Total	Old Age Assistance	Aid to Needy Blind	Aid to Families with Dependent Children	General Assistance	Totally and Permanently Disabled
State	15,860	1,868	146	8,587	2,265	2,994
Abbeville	111	17	1	61	8	24
Aiken	562	39	2	324	62	135
Allendale	90	11	1	51	8	19
Anderson	347	44	4	211	20	68
Bamberg	118	11	—	69	12	26
Barnwell	82	5	—	53	5	19
Beaufort	187	9	2	120	33	23
Berkeley	276	23	1	180	16	56
Calhoun	96	16	3	48	6	23
Charleston	1,550	118	18	826	299	289
Cherokee	133	5	1	93	7	27
Chester	108	5	—	79	6	18
Chesterfield	184	19	1	102	31	31
Clarendon	300	40	8	149	21	82
Colleton	357	42	4	168	36	107
Darlington	305	51	5	163	22	64
Dillon	72	20	—	33	4	15
Dorchester	260	40	6	119	54	41
Edgefield	150	21	3	83	26	17
Fairfield	98	4	—	70	14	10
Florence	638	78	8	375	53	124
Georgetown	204	16	6	106	32	44
Greenville	1,339	152	8	738	223	218
Greenwood	177	22	5	94	12	44
Hampton	133	26	2	56	10	39
Horry	378	28	3	226	72	49
Jasper	138	17	1	80	20	20
Kershaw	163	32	1	90	8	32
Lancaster	197	27	—	110	33	27
Laurens	149	31	3	61	9	45
Lee	100	8	2	61	11	18
Lexington	621	72	3	361	93	92
Marion	286	21	1	120	79	65
Marlboro	89	21	2	25	8	33
McCormick	63	6	1	35	14	7
Newberry	147	20	2	65	35	25
Oconee	197	14	2	125	17	39
Orangeburg	665	102	3	317	108	135
Pickens	204	39	1	111	24	29
Richland	1,830	231	16	928	380	275
Saluda	92	4	4	50	11	23
Spartanburg	1,168	157	4	629	141	237
Sumter	686	92	4	367	78	145
Union	194	30	2	104	32	26
Williamsburg	126	11	2	81	9	23
York	490	71	—	270	63	86

¹ The Aged, Blind and Disabled Categories were transferred to the Social Security Administration Supplemental Security Income program effective January, 1974.

**TABLE 5—SUMMARY OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1973-74**

	Aid to Families With Dependent Children	General Assistance	Old Age Assistance	Aid to the Needy Blind	Totally and Permanently Disabled
APPLICATIONS					
Pending July 1, 1973	1,047	194	550	38	940
Received	25,208	3,673	4,407	285	5,555
Approved	15,587	1,341	1,670	126	2,450
Medical Assistance Only	54	2	888	11	123
Denied or Otherwise Terminated	8,587	2,265	1,868	146	2,994
Pending December 31, 1973 ¹	XX	XX	531	40	928
Pending June 30, 1974	2,027	259	XX	XX	XX
CASES UNDER CARE					
Total Under Care	46,485	1,764	18,865	2,003	16,042
Transferred to SSI (January 1, 1974)	XX	XX	17,532	1,874	14,474
Closed	10,006	1,314	1,333	129	1,568
Under Care June 30, 1974	36,479	450	XX	XX	XX

¹ Programs transferred to SSI effective January 1, 1974.

**TABLE 6—ANALYSIS OF ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS FROM
LOCAL FUNDS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1973-1974
BY COUNTY**

County	Total Payments	Medical Care			Foster Home Care for Children	Money Payments to Cases	Other Payments
		Hospitali- zation	Nursing Care	Other			
State	\$267,148.38	\$44,152.89	\$6,262.75	\$52,385.46	\$72,939.08	\$46,544.47	\$44,863.73
Abbeville	1,119.65	19.00	—	461.79	—	433.86	205.00
Aiken	3,131.34	—	67.00	800.47	—	2,149.17	114.70
Allendale	595.41	—	—	32.61	—	—	562.80
Anderson	13,282.91	157.50	—	4,132.71	690.43	2,576.37	5,425.90
Bamberg	935.60	—	—	91.82	78.24	67.51	698.03
Barnwell	2,683.07	—	—	595.13	—	—	2,087.94
Beaufort	1,298.97	—	—	162.77	247.69	506.21	382.30
Berkeley	1,159.13	—	—	480.01	—	345.88	333.24
Calhoun	4,589.93	4,263.00	—	—	—	—	326.93
Charleston	10,482.13	—	—	—	7,449.24	3,032.89	—
Cherokee	67.70	—	—	32.40	—	—	35.30
Chester	3,274.51	—	2,630.00	592.71	—	10.00	41.80
Chesterfield	2,415.31	—	53.00	561.59	1,112.65	—	688.07
Clarendon	5,174.39	3,802.00	—	1,112.77	—	—	259.62
Colleton	8,546.16	196.00	—	2,065.78	4,937.11	16.00	1,331.27
Darlington	10,661.32	4,525.00	—	34.93	5,905.39	108.00	88.00
Dillon	15,242.20	13,937.50	—	1,134.70	90.00	65.00	15.00
Dorchester	3,687.99	28.00	—	599.74	725.08	360.00	1,975.17
Edgefield	598.50	—	—	97.08	—	119.00	382.42
Fairfield	896.16	—	—	160.20	—	148.95	587.01
Florence	2,813.44	—	—	13.78	99.82	—	2,699.84
Georgetown	8,180.46	1,398.40	—	1,893.87	1,481.46	2,322.99	1,083.74
Greenville	23,752.14	39.00	—	2,641.25	15,605.23	5,466.66	—
Greenwood	1,300.00	—	—	192.96	89.00	1,018.04	—
Hampton	4,141.59	—	—	371.63	174.43	—	3,595.53
Horry	197.22	—	—	26.31	142.80	28.11	—
Jasper	3,345.45	2,443.58	—	340.00	—	273.16	288.71
Kershaw	3,500.83	—	—	1,575.06	—	—	1,925.77
Lancaster	1,557.97	—	—	453.00	108.99	211.56	784.42
Laurens	1,427.56	—	—	295.98	794.71	—	336.87
Lee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lexington	1,081.76	16.00	—	233.76	832.00	—	—
Marion	4,448.83	—	—	2,098.87	188.84	2,161.12	—
Marlboro	3,239.00	—	—	2,016.42	514.31	40.50	667.77
McCormick	12,075.12	10,503.91	78.75	533.01	38.88	95.00	825.57
Newberry	1,504.92	—	—	136.95	236.68	30.00	1,101.29
Oconee	3,976.00	—	—	3,976.00	—	—	—
Orangeburg	10,276.92	—	—	1,999.76	2,970.60	11.03	5,295.53
Pickens	250.15	—	—	67.71	182.44	—	—
Richland	13,876.01	10.00	—	850.79	7,980.86	1,417.26	3,617.10
Saluda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spartanburg	51,169.70	—	—	8,880.79	18,785.57	22,671.61	831.73
Sumter	4,115.74	—	—	3,348.15	382.00	385.59	—
Union	1,783.14	—	—	758.25	198.18	—	826.71
Williamsburg	3,193.10	2,814.00	—	252.00	—	27.00	100.10
York	16,098.95	—	3,434.00	6,279.95	896.45	146.00	5,342.55

**TABLE 7—NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING EARLY
AND
PERIODIC SCREENING SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1973-74**

	Number of Individuals		
	Total	Under Age 6	Age 6-20
Number of Individuals Screened During Fiscal Year, Total	33,124	9,771	23,353
Number With no Referrable Conditions Uncovered or Suspected During Screening	10,195	4,867	5,328
Number With Referrable Conditions Uncovered or Suspected During Screening	22,929	4,904	18,025
Referred During Year For Diagnosis and/or Treatment	21,373	4,057	17,316
Not Referred	1,556	847	709
Number of Individuals Screened With:			
Visual Problems	4,144	260	3,884
Hearing Problems	561	47	514
Dental Problems	16,251	1,843	14,408
Lead Poisoning	4	4	—
Other Problems	11,183	4,318	6,865

**TABLE 8—CASES APPROVED FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
MONEY PAYMENTS, BY CATEGORY, BY REASON,
FISCAL YEAR 1973-74¹**

	Reasons for Approval	Aid to Families With Dependent Children	General Assistance
Total		15,587	1,341
MATERIAL CHANGE IN INCOME OR RESOURCES:			
Loss of or reduction in earnings as a result of illness, injury, or other impairment:			
Recipient (GA)		XX	1,269
Father (AFDC)		2,029	XX
Mother (AFDC)		1,420	XX
Other Caretaker (AFDC)		71	XX
Loss of or reduction in earnings as a result of lay-off, discharge, or other reason:			
Recipient (GA)		XX	—
Father (AFDC)		661	XX
Mother (AFDC)		1,196	XX
Other Caretaker (AFDC)		29	XX
Loss of or reduction in support from caretaker as a result of:			
Death		228	XX
Leaving home and stopping or reducing support		2,307	XX
Loss of or reduction in support from other person in home as a result of:			
Death		46	1
Leaving home and stopping or reducing support		398	2
Illness, injury, or other impairment		86	11
Lay-off, discharge, or other reason		64	—
Loss of or reduction in support from person outside home:			
Father (AFDC)		1,828	XX
Other Person		74	—
Loss of or reduction in other income		28	3
Exhaustion or reduction of assets to meet:			
Medical care costs		63	9
Other costs		79	—
Other material change in resources		25	—
NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN INCOME OR RESOURCES:			
Change in State Law or agency policy relating to:			
Determination of requirements		200	—
Consideration of resources		2	2
Other		8	3
Increased need for:			
Medical care		231	15
Other requirements		160	1
Living below agency standards		3,756	22
Removed from open case under same category		124	—
Returned from institutional care		7	1
Transferred from another state under same category		122	—
All other reasons		285	2

¹ Does not include applications for Age, Blind, and Disabled categories which were transferred to the Social Security Administration Supplemental Security Income program effective January 1974.

**TABLE 9—APPLICATIONS DENIED OR
OTHERWISE TERMINATED FOR
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MONEY PAYMENTS, BY CATEGORY,
BY REASON, FISCAL YEAR 1973-74¹**

Reasons for Denial	Aid to Families With Dependent Children	General Assistance
Total	8,587	2,265
DID NOT MEET STANDARDS FOR FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY		
Income exceeds determined needs	2,224	343
Resources exceed permitted limits	368	86
DID NOT MEET OTHER CONDITIONS OF ELIGIBILITY		
Age	12	—
Total and temporary disability	XX	1,318
Living in public nonmedical institution	14	14
Child not deprived of parental care or support	1,962	XX
Child not living with relative within specified degree of relationship	595	XX
Child not attending school	25	XX
No medical substantiation of alleged pregnancy	24	XX
Other conditions of eligibility not met	6	5
REFUSED TO COMPLY WITH PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENT		
Recovery provisions for assistance improperly paid	3	5
Refused to register for and seek work	—	XX
Refused to accept suitable employment through:		
Employment Security Referral	—	XX
Other source of employment offer	—	XX
Refused to accept training or education	—	XX
Other refusals to comply with procedural requirements	526	125
APPLICATIONS OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF:		
Unable to locate applicant	655	62
Moved out of state	384	30
Death (GA applicant or AFDC child)	32	8
Withdrawal of application by applicant	1,646	197
Referred to another program administered by agency or to another agency	21	54
Other reasons for disposition (other than denial or approval)	90	18

¹ Does not include applications for Age, Blind, and Disabled categories which were transferred to the Social Security Administration Supplemental Security Income program effective January, 1974.

**TABLE 10—CASES CLOSED FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
MONEY PAYMENTS, BY CATEGORY, BY REASON,
FISCAL YEAR 1973-74¹**

Reasons for Closing	Aid to Families With Dependent Children	General Assistance
Total	10,006	1,314
Death (Recipient GA, or AFDC child)	52	13
MATERIAL CHANGE IN INCOME OR RESOURCES:		
Employment or increased earnings of person in home:		
Recipient (GA)	XX	71
Father (AFDC)	591	XX
Mother (AFDC)	1,898	XX
Child (AFDC)	46	XX
Other Persons	17	2
Receipt of or increase in support:		
Absent parent's return (AFDC)	522	XX
Remarriage of parent (AFDC)	302	XX
Receipt of or increase in support from person outside of home:		
Absent AFDC Father	142	XX
Other Person	21	—
Receipt of or increase in benefits or pensions:		
OASDHI	740	24
Other federal, state or local	91	6
Nongovernmental program	20	1
Other material change in income or resources	117	13
No material change in income or resources:		
Decrease in requirements	61	5
Other change in need not shown above	26	—
NO LONGER MEETS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS OTHER THAN NEED:		
No longer incapacitated	542	976
Admitted to institution	19	11
AFDC parent returned to home	416	XX
No eligible child in home	1,488	XX
Otherwise no longer meets eligibility requirement other than need	217	82
REFUSED AFTER APPROVAL TO COMPLY WITH PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENT:		
Refused to accept referral, employment, or training under		
WIN program	14	XX
Refused to register for and seek work other than WIN	1	—
Refused to accept or complete training or education	4	XX
Refused to comply with other procedural requirements not listed	502	12
Moved out of state	1,123	7
Agency unable to locate recipient	398	—
Discontinued at recipient's request	535	—
Transferred to another type of public or private aid	2	77
Other reason not specified elsewhere	99	14

¹ Does not include closures for Age, Blind, and Disabled categories which were transferred to the Social Security Administration Supplemental Security Income program effective January, 1974.

**TABLE 11—OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
SUMMARY OF CAAs AND COUNTIES SERVED**

	Number of OEO Funded Programs	Number of Programs Funded By Other Sources	Number of OEO Funded Transportation Vehicles	Number of OEO Funded Food Stamp Mobile Vehicles	CAAs Under Contract to Transport DSS Clients	\$1,409,000 State Appropriation	OEO Dollars	Other Federal Dollars
Aiken County Community Action Commission	5	4	1		X	34,023	216,750	229,737
Beaufort-Jasper Economic Opportunity Commission	3	5	2		X	39,206	216,000	289,708
Berkeley-Colleton-Dorchester Counties Economic Development, Corp.	3	6	3	3	X	77,109	185,514	297,149
Carolina Community Actions, Inc. (York, Chester, Union, & Lancaster)	16	2	4		X	82,179	339,788	531,880
Charleston County Economic Opportunity Commission	7	2	1	2	X	100,726	419,459	1,895,010
Chesterfield-Marlboro Economic Opportunity Council	3	5	2		X	41,337	224,118	283,230
Darlington County Community Actions	2	3	4		X	31,709	86,289	261,346
Dillon-Marion Community Actions	2	2	1		X	48,063	192,024	146,558
Florence County OEO Committee	5	1	2		X	46,795	424,762	515,192
Greenville County Council for Community Actions	4	4	2	1	X	68,919	161,916	1,258,051
GLEAMS Community Actions, Inc. (Greenwood, Laurens, Edgefield, Abbeville, McCormick, & Saluda)	6	9	7		X	85,567	525,963	1,093,834
Horry-Georgetown Economic Opportunity Council (Horry, Williamsburg, & Georgetown)	4	3	2	2	X	99,547	308,779	428,863

**TABLE 12—OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
SUMMARY OF CAAs AND COUNTIES SERVED**

	Number of OEO Funded Programs	Number of Programs Funded By Other Sources	Number of OEO Funded Transportation Vehicles	Number of OEO Funded Food Stamp Mobile Vehicles	CAAs Under Contract to Transport DSS Clients	\$1,409,000 State Appropriation	OEO Dollars	Other Federal Dollars
Midlands Community Action Agency (Lexington, Newberry, Richland & Fairfield)	5	9	6		X	133,100	903,726	1,379,875
Orangeburg Area Committee for Economic Progress (Orangeburg & Calhoun)	6	5	2		X	60,878	346,000	307,522
Piedmont Community Actions, Inc. (Spartanburg & Cherokee)	4	6	1		X	78,148	261,349	345,557
Waterlee Community Actions, Inc. (Sumter, Kershaw, Clarendon, & Lee)	9	1	4		X	109,567 140,990 (78,961.50)	1,001,677	157,067
Office of Economic Opportunity (Note 1 & 2)							383,000	
Counties not covered by a CAA (Note 3) . . .						131,135		
OEO Funded programs in other agencies (Note 4)							1,010,086	
TOTALS	84	67	44	8	16	1,409,000	7,207,200	9,420,579

NOTES:

1. This figure of \$78,961.50 represents the actual unexpended balance of the 10% of the total appropriation allowed for administration when the funds were transferred to the Department of Social Services.
2. The SEOO received a total of \$383,000 of OEO funds during FY 74, of which \$147,000 passed through to the CAAs leaving an operational balance of \$236,000.
3. The following counties are not covered by OEO programs, however, were included in the \$1,409,000 state appropriation: Oconee, Pickens, Barnwell, Bamberg, Allendale, Hampton and Anderson. The following counties are not provided vehicles for transportation by the SEOO: Oconee, Pickens, Barnwell, Allendale, Hampton and Bamberg, because no OEO-funded CAA existed in those areas.
4. OEO funded programs in other agencies where the SEOO provides technical assistance.

**TABLE 13—THE STATE OFFICE OF
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
ALSO PROVIDES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO
THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES UPON REQUEST**

	FEDERAL FUNDS
Beaufort-Jasper Comprehensive Health Center	\$ 3,327,779
State Department of Corrections/Drug Abuse Program	414,918
S. C. State College/State Training Office and Headstart-Orangeburg	225,540
Commission for Farm Workers-Charleston	412,000
Allen University/Headstart Training and Technical Assistance	82,000
S. C. Resource Development Corporation-Spartanburg	350,000
Voorhees College/Educational Service Project .	175,798
The Marcy Corporation-Columbia	231,720
TOTAL	\$ 5,219,755

TABLE 14—PURCHASE OF SERVICES

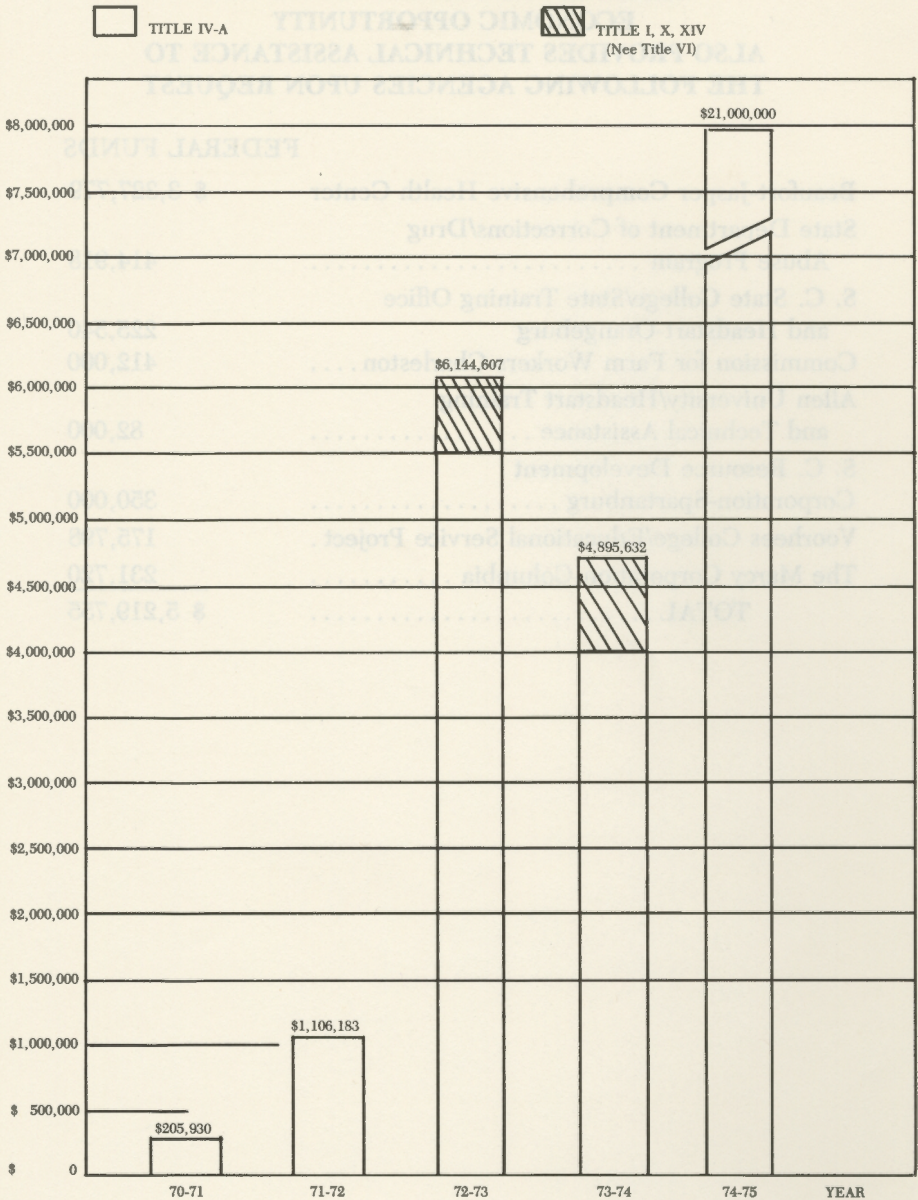


Chart 1
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT
CHILDREN CASELOADS AND TOTAL PAYMENTS,
JULY 1968-JUNE 1974 (QUARTERLY AVERAGE)

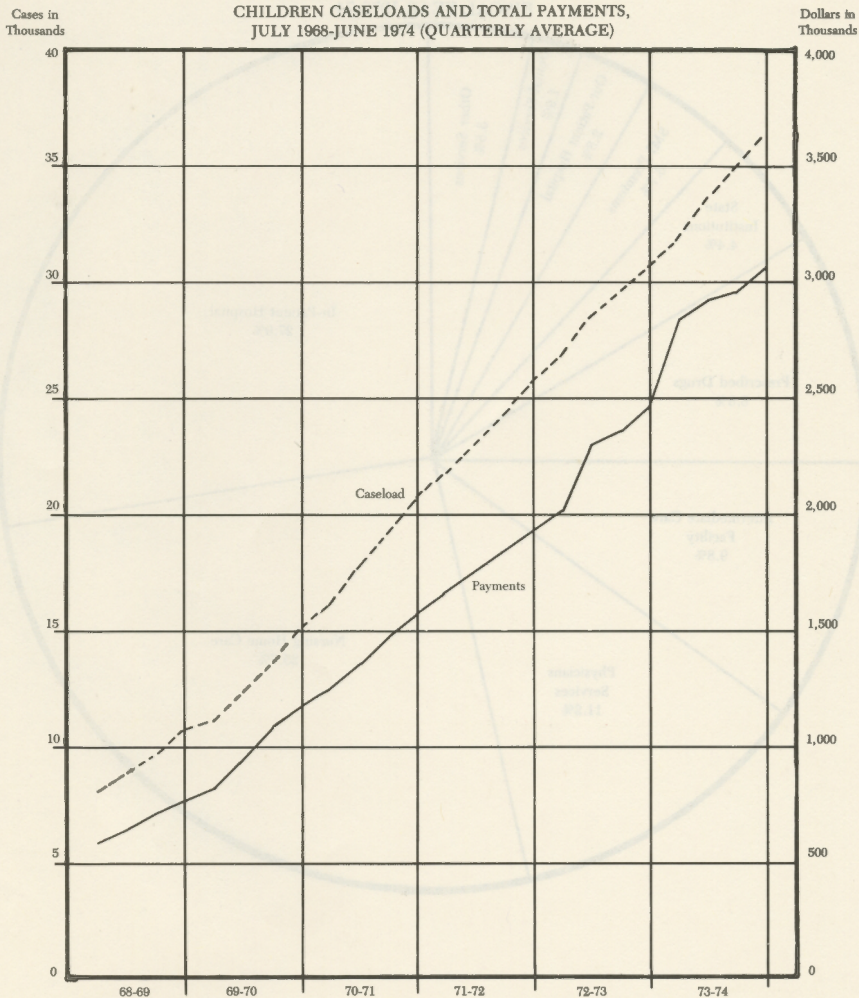


Chart 2
 MEDICAL CARE EXPENDITURES FROM MEDICAID FUNDS:
 PERCENT OF TOTAL BY TYPE OF SERVICE,
 FISCAL YEAR 1973-74

